

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1915.

VOL XIV NO. 263

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1926.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession
of passports.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	NALDERA	11,430
11 "	RANCHI	"	15,993
20 "	RAZMAK	"	10,602
27 "	RANCHI	"	10,602
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA	"	15,993
11 "	RANCHI	"	15,993
18 "	RAJPUTANA	"	15,993
25 "	RANCHI	"	15,993
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA	"	15,993
8 "	RANCHI	"	15,993
15 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,431
22 "	RAZMAK	"	10,940
29 "	RANCHI	"	16,657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	"	20,590
12 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,500
19 "	RAZMAK	"	10,918
26 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,619
5 Mar.	RANPURA	"	15,993
12 "	RAZMAK	"	16,585
19 "	RAZMAK	"	0,662
26 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	7,902
2 April	NARKUNDA	"	11,430
9 "	RANCHI	"	16,227
16 "	RAZMAK	"	16,650
23 "	RAJPUTANA	"	10,602
30 "	MOOLTAN	"	16,500
7 May	R A W A L	"	20,847
14 "	RAZMAK	"	16,619
21 "	RANPURA	"	10,941
28 "	RAZMAK	"	16,485
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	20,837
			11,430

Through steamers from Australia have limited
accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited
accommodation for passengers from India.

Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced
rates:

1st Saloon to London—£30, £70 and £80	
1st Saloon to Marseilles—£72, £82 and £88	
2nd Saloon to London—£24 and £32	
2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48	

The difference in Passage Rates is according
to the position of the Cabin.

Very special berthing arrangements have been
made to ensure the comfort of Passengers pro-
ceeding by the "China."

**SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN
TICKETS.**

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special
Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail
Steamer during the period commencing from
Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kai-
sar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and ter-
minating with the steamer due in Bombay on
the 10th September. The accommodation al-
located will be the best available in the First
Saloon at the time of application. The
fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Mar- seilles including P. & O. Spe- cial Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
11th "	MANDALA	8,246
18th "	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,127
24th "	MANDALA	8,248
14th April	MARCHA	8,268
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers
and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers. Cots
for Infants are available at a charge of £3
for the voyage. Application for these Cots
should be made well in advance.

**P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS
CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.**

Date	Steamers	Destinations
1926		
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	China & Japan
	COMORIN	At Colombo for Australia
21st Dec.	DEVANHA	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo for Australia
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA	China & Japan
	NALDERA	At Colombo for Australia
18th "	NELLORE	China & Japan
	CHITRAL	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*TAMBA MARU	5845	31 Oct.	12 Nov.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MURORAN M	5374	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

Phone No. 29270. Telegrams: "Yusen."

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

**BUSINESS communications of every
kind (advertisements, changes of ad-
dress, etc.) should be addressed to the
MANAGER. Advertisements intended
for insertion in the next day's paper
must reach the Office not later than
5 p.m.**

**ALL REMITTANCES should be made
payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and
cheques crossed.**

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose
copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are
delayed in delivery will facilitate en-
quiry into the cause of the irregularity
by noting the date of the paper on the
wrapper, and sending it to the Man-
ager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

	Daily Edition	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year ..	Rs. 25	Rs. 30	
6 Months ..	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15	
3 Months ..	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8	
1 Month ..	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8	

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local. Mofussil. Foreign.

Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for
not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cor-
neal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract
Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife
by our Cocoon Brand "Lotus Honey"
genuine and purest in market. Cure gua-
ranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4.

Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel: "Ulser" Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St.

FARACHEL

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF,
TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Destinations
1926		
5th Nov.	VARSOVA	Buech via Karachi
12th "	HEAKLA	Karachi via Kathia- war Coast Ports
19th "	VITA	Karachi via Kathia- war Coast Ports
26th "	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa
3rd Dec.	BARALA	Buech via Karachi & Persian Gulf

There will be sailings for Karachi on
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and
Saturdays every week. Local passengers for
Karachi can only proceed by the Friday
sailings when accommodation is not required
for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail
steamer or through passengers to Buech.
Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage
may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

**Western India Life
Insurance Co., Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years
could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic
men of position and ability to represent the
Company.

For agency and other particulars please
apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY AND UNKNOWN-
INGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE
SCHEME
OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM

ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE AND FAMILY

PROVISIONS

AFTER DEATH

YOU GET **Rs. 1,500** IN CASH

AND **Rs. 1,500** FULLY PAID UP

POLICY **Rs. 3,000** PAYABLE

OF **Rs. 3,000** AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE

LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you

how it is.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:

BRANCH SECRETARY,

Bombay Branch,

Custom Building, Churchgate St., Fort, Bomla

MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.

Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED

ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING

SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.

(Incorporated in Holland).

Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital

Reserve Fund

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.

(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin Macassar Semarang

Bandoeng Medan Sibolga

Cheribon Padang Sourabaya

Djember Palembang Solo

Djocja Pekalongan Tegul

Kota Radja Pontianak Tjilatjap

Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang

British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Ran-

gpo.

Hedjaz:—Jeddah.

China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provin-

cial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in-

terest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on daily balance up to Rs.

100,000. If the accrued interest for six

months does not amount to Rs. 10 no in-

terest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest

allowed on terms to be ascertained on appli-

cation.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on

the above Agencies the principal Contin-

ental places, South Africa, America, and

Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange

and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Peninsula Road.

A. P. HOOGSTENY.

Actg. Agent.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

Manufactured at

THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.

GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE
BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

produces most perfect concrete.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS:

SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

INSURANCE

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD.

Trustees: Govt., Official Trustees.

No Share holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS ITS

Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely THE LOWEST RATES.

INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of

premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDRAYAL & Co., P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,

Opp. Gopal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

Hyderabad (Deccan) A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road,

Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY

TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.

NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quin-

quennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC

EXTENSION of policies is a specialty.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful busi-

nessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of

late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum

insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASERS for an English Daily. Best terms offered. Reliable persons with previous experience need only apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A TYPIST, who can also do general Clerk's work. Apply with terms to Box No. 1847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An ENLARGEMENT FIRST-SHEER and RETOUCHER for a well-established up-country firm. Decent salary to suitable man. Apply Box No. 1847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

IMPORT FIRM invites application for appointment as SALESMAN in Sundries, Metals, (ALL KINDS) and Paper. Apply giving full particulars and qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 1845, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packets will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sukhia (Howrah). N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHER

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates. The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Bombay Chronicle," Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.

MATRIMONIAL.

A RESPECTABLE young SIKH bachelor wants SUIABLE MATCH (Virgin or Widow) of any caste. Please communicate with Post Box 974, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

POWER OF MANHOOD!—Don't neglect weakened or lost power of manhood. GAXIE TONIC PILLS and GAXIE TONIC OIL will do wonders. A boon to the disappointed and inevitable to the distressed. Complete outfit for Rs. 5/14. Packing and Postage extra. All correspondence strictly confidential. Order to-day, THE GAXIE MANUFACTURING CO., P. O. Box 71, Bombay.

TO MILL OWNERS AND MANAGERS.—THE REED is a very important member for the production of High Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required. Therefore, you must have a 'Presto' Reed, which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all are supplied at PRESENT MARKET PRICES, ruling in India, by all Mill Stores Merchants of repute.

Every Reed is labelled 'PRESTO BRAND' as guarantee of quality, and made only by T. Jones and Co., Ltd., Preston, England. Established 1897. The largest makers to India for many years. This year we have already shipped over 24,000 Reeds to India. Ring up the following Telephone Nos. for your requirements:—

Consignment arrive from October.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquires and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISARIAT BUILDING.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 21936

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD. MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA. IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegrams: "CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

Will be held at KODIBAG near Karwar, and Kadra (81 miles from Kodibag), 22nd November, 1926 and the following days:—

KODIBAG. 3,310 tons Teak logs, 31 tons Siam logs, 159 tons Junglwood logs, 32 tons Teak and Junglwood sawn material, 25 tons Teak slabs and end pieces.

KADRA. 4,427 Teak and 291 Junglwood poles at Kadra. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. BELL, Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Western Division, Karwar, 10th October, 1926.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion .. Rs. 1-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE

A MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th November, 1926, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Meadows Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

- (1) To pass a Resolution regarding the preparation of final accounts.
- (2) To sanction the Reconveyance by the Trustees of the Mortgage Premises in consideration of the receipt of the Debentures to be issued against the assets of the Bombay Chronicle Company, Ltd., of the amounts of the same extent as held against the assets of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

S. D. BHEDWAR,

Receiver for the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., will be held at the Company's Registered Office 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1926, at 2 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution:—

That the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it be wound up voluntarily. In the event of the above Extraordinary Resolution being passed by the Co., the following Resolution will be submitted to the meeting:—

That Mr. Bharat K. S. Aiyar of Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Auditors, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the assets, if any, of the Company.

By Order of the Board.

N. H. BELGAMVALA,
Managing Director.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED—PRINCIPAL, preferably Sikh, well qualified and experienced. Ordinary grade 300-200. But higher demands by men with exceptionally high qualifications can, also, be considered. State minimum pay and earliest date of joining. Qualified European gentlemen may also apply.

Apply to:—THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Managing Committee, Khalsa Intermediate College, Lyallpur.

RANJIT SINGH. Honorary Secretary, Kh. College, Lyallpur 27615.

WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER to look after Contractor's locomotives, pumps and other machinery. Apply to:—HINDUSTAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., Bikanpur via Itarsi. R3915

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 22736.

Auction sale of a valuable immovable property known as "Haroon" Building, situated on Plot No. 32 of Soparibag Estate, Parel, Bombay.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Suit No. 1256 of 1925.

Yeshwant Anna Kunte and Anr. Plaintiffs. vs. Hajee Essa Hajee Haroon and Anr. Defendants.

Particulars of the Immoveable property to be put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December, 1926, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1926, and in Judge's Order dated 6th September, 1926.

All that piece or parcel of land containing an area of 584 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon or any part thereof situate on and being Plot No. 32 of the Soparibag Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded on the North East by Plot No. 31 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Koorveji Kural and others, on the South East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on the South West by a road twenty six feet in width and on the North West by Soparibag Road and forming portion of land bearing New Survey No. 2559 and bearing Municipal Assessment F. Ward No. 557, Street No. 4 in rear at Soparibag Street.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Daphtry Ferreira and Divan attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office Meadows Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

To quickly get rid of BACKACHE

You naturally wish to get rid of your Backache as quickly as possible, but you also want lasting benefit, and that is why you should choose De Witt's Pills in preference to any other remedy. De Witt's Pills act upon your liver, your kidneys and your bladder, and in this way they rid your body of the harmful uric acid which causes the pain in your back. This is a simple and inexpensive remedy, but it gives results which cannot possibly be obtained by any other means, and it has been used with success in all parts of the world for over forty years. Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fat nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs. Take them for Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day

SAINTS OF MAHARASHTRA

This is a new Series of short sketches dealing with the lives of the most eminent saints that have risen in India. These lives are all based on the original accounts and biographies to be found in the several Indian languages. Each book also contains a special account of the peculiar religious doctrines which each saint taught. A unique feature of these sketches consists in the numerous and choice quotations from the poems and utterances of these saints. Each volume has a fine frontispiece.

1. Dayaneshwar, 2. Ekanath, 3. Tukaram, 4. Namdev.
- UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE
- Nammalwar, Vivekananda, Appar, Vallabhacharya, Nunda, Dayananda, Kabir & Nanak, Chaitanya, Ramakrishna, Ram Tirath.

Price 4 as. each. The doz. at a time Rs. Two. G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, Madras.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Moralia, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kolol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS: Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman), Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Hari-bhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda), Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad), Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. I.L.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda, Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., I.L.B., A.M. (Colmb.) Sar Subha Baroda State, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad), Mr. G. E. Ambegankar, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khargi Dept., Baroda State, Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. **LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.**

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Deposits received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).

(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital „ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund „ 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darwin	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtong	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostok

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASERO, Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay, Post Box No. 202.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10c. Aches, Sold Everywhere. It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

AMUSEMENTS

SPECIAL DEWALI All Comedy Programme

Four Humorous Hurricanes
BEN TURPIN

"THE DARE DEVIL"

A Thrill-a-Minute, Laugh-a-Second
Two Reel Comedy.

Ben Turpin Dares You to Stay Serious when You See him in "The Dare Devil."

HARRY LANGDON

SHANGHAIED LOVERS'

For Permanent Waves of Fun and Boatloads of Laughter.

OUR GANG

"YOUNG SHERLUCK"

A Two-Reel Comedy of Chuckles
STAN LAUREL

"SMITHY"

The King of Travesty in His Latest
Two-Reel Laughter Riot.

P A T H E SUPER GAZETTE.

TIME: 6, 8, 10 P.M. Matinee at 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Opera House

CROWN CINEMA

Sandhurst Road,
Presents TO-DAY and DIVALI WEEK

KOHINOOR'S STIRRING INDIAN SOCIAL DRAMA—

'KULIN KANTA'

featuring
Miss YEKBAL, Miss MOIL,
Miss JAMNA.

DAILY AT 5; 7; 9 & 11 P. M.
Sat., Sun. & "DIWALI" Holidays At 3 P. M.

RECORD POPULAR PRICES!

A SELECTED PICTURE FOR

NEW YEAR'S DAY... NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Commencing Sat., 6th November

Kohinoor Film Co.'s Jewel Drama

HIRJI KAMDAR

A real picture of love, intrigue, devotion, self-sacrifice & worth seeing.

Saturday, Sunday & Holiday extra show at 3 P. M.

DAILY AT 5-7-9 & 11 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

NEW YEAR'S SELECTED PROGRAMME.

KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S PICTURE

THUG OF DELHI

A story of love, adventure and intrigue at every scene.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS THUG OF DELHI

DAILY AT 5-7-9 & 11 P. M.
Sat., Sun. & Holiday, extra show at 3 P. M.

COMMENCING FROM SAT. 6TH

CROWN CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Important Notice

THE excellent quality of B.S.A. Bicycles has established for these machines a world-wide reputation, and has led other manufacturers to advertise and sell cheaper machines as being "B.S.A. Pattern."

The public are warned that bicycles sold as "B.S.A. Pattern" are not the products of B.S.A. Cycles Limited nor are they in any way connected with genuine B.S.A. Bicycles.

Every genuine factory-built B.S.A. Bicycle bears the Company's Trade Mark, as illustrated, on the steering head, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on all the important parts, such as the cranks, pedals, hubs, seat pillar, etc. The letters "B.S.A." are also incorporated in the design of the chain wheel. Look for these when purchasing a bicycle advertised or sold as a B.S.A.

B.S.A. Bicycles carry the B.S.A. 50 years' guarantee.

This transfer is clearly marked on the steering head of every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on the hubs, pedals, cranks, etc. It is a guarantee of high quality and reliability.



B.S.A. CYCLES LTD. - BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
(Proprietors—The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd.)

A Boon to Women

Horlick's Malted Milk gives invaluable service. It carries women successfully over the grave mental and bodily dangers of many critical periods of their lives. Horlick's strengthens the nervous and muscular systems. It makes new blood and invigorates the whole body.

Made in a moment with hot or cold water

HORLICK'S
Malted Milk
IN 4 SIZES

ALL CHEMISTS & STORES

PLOT TO POISON LLOYD GEORGE.

BIRKENHEAD'S STORY OF A WAR-TIME SCARE.

How many people are aware that in 1917 a remarkably ingenious plot was unearthed which had as its object the death by poisoning of Mr. Lloyd George, then Premier and leader of the War Cabinet.

Discovery of the plot came about by accident. Towards the end of 1916 an inquiry agent of the Government, posing as a conscientious objector, made the acquaintance of the Wheelodon family in Derby. One of the sons was a notorious conscientious objector, and Mrs. Wheelodon hinted darkly about some service she required which led the Government agent to introduce his superior officer as a more suitable desperado. He was received by the Wheelodons with open arms and the sinister scheme disclosed to him.

DELAYED IN THE POST.

A parcel of poison was dispatched by a chemist named Mason, to whom one of the Wheelodon girls was married, but it was mysteriously delayed in the post. When it arrived it was found to contain enough strychnine to murder fifteen people, and also some rare Indian poison. As can be imagined, before things proceeded any further, arrests took place which were quickly followed by some heavy sentences.

This extraordinary story is recalled by Lord Birkenhead in his new book "Famous Trials of History" (Hutchinson and Co., 25s. net).

Extensive frauds were perpetrated on the Bank of Liverpool nearly a quarter of a century ago by a bank clerk who was round out, not by his employers, but by two unscrupulous persons who guessed his secret. Having taken to betting on horses, this young clerk forged a small cheque, but was compelled by bigger rascals than himself to go on and on to avoid exposure until, within three weeks, he had robbed the bank of £91,000, not a penny of which he enjoyed himself.

Hanged fifteen years after his crime. Such was the fate of Eugene Aram, for it was not until Daniel Clark a shoemaker, had been in his grave for thirteen years that steps were taken to charge the quiet, studious schoolmaster who proved to be the murderer. Lord Birkenhead quotes the case to show that "murder will out."

A PARSON FORGER.

Another curious person was Dr. Dodd, who at one time was a notable figure in London. At an early age he became a fashionable preacher, an author, and a man to whom the aristocracy entrusted their sons. But he forged a bond in order to raise money, and therefore had to die. So, on June 27th, 1777, the streets from Newgate to Tyburn were packed by an immense multitude who came to see a parson die on the gallows.

To be captured in the act of stealing the King's crown, yet pardoned before being tried, was the remarkable escapade of Colonel Thomas Blood, who lived in the time of Charles II. He had been deprived of

certain estates in Ireland and thrown into poverty, and after much dabbling in treason, during which a price of £500 was set upon his head resolved to steal the Crown Jewels. These were in charge of a Mr. Edwards, who kept them in a strong room in his official residence at the Tower.

Two mysterious visitors presented themselves one day, anxious to see the Crown Jewels before they returned to their country home. One was Blood, disguised in the flowing robes of a parson; the other alleged to be his wife. Both were admitted and made friends with Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, and later Blood offered to introduce a young man as possible husband for their daughter, and a meeting was arranged.

There came the joyful day, and Blood suggested to the old keeper that he should show some of the gathered friends the Crown Jewels. But not long elapsed before the "friends," who were Blood's confederates, gagged Edwards, after which Blood ran him through with a sword. The robbers were surprised, and although Blood, with the crown under his cloak, gained his horse, the animal slipped and he was caught and taken to the Tower. He maintained successfully that he would explain the matter to nobody but the King in person, whom he attested so effectively that he was granted pardon.

Lord Birkenhead describes the Crippen case, which was the great criminal sensation of 1910. The little doctor was then living with his second wife, a half German, whose stage name was Belle Elmore. Their life was unhappy, and Crippen got to know Miss Le Neve, who was a typist in the office of a patent medicine firm. One day Crippen announced that his wife had suddenly gone to America, and afterwards published news of her death. Yet, only three weeks later, he went to a dance with Le Neve, and people noticed that she was wearing a brooch which once belonged to Crippen's wife.

Caught by Kisses.

Suspicious were communicated to the police, who made inquiries both from Crippen and Miss Le Neve. Nothing came to light, but on July 9th Crippen, disguised as Miss Le Neve as a boy and went to Antwerp, whence they sailed for America. Attracted by the unusual caresses of the man for his apparent son, the wide-awake captain of the ship quickly established the identity of the couple by wireless. Kisses had caught the murderer, for the vessel proceeded with the two lovers dreaming of a future of gold, quite unconscious that Inspector Dew of Scotland Yard was racing across the Atlantic to meet them on arrival. Crippen was sentenced to death and Miss Le Neve acquitted.

Lord Birkenhead adds that had it not been for the murderer's panic the disappearance of Belle Elmore might have remained to this day an unsolved mystery. "Tit Bit."

THE WEATHER.

RAIN INCREASED IN SOUTH MADRAS

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

Conditions are unsettled in the neighbourhood of Ceylon. Rain has increased in South Madras. The weather is dry elsewhere, except for local rain in Upper Burma and a few falls in Lower Burma.

Chief amounts are:—Maymyo and Lashio, half an inch; Cochin three-quarters; Trivandrum and Tinnevely one; Panbani one and half; Coimbatore three-quarters and Madras four.

Forecast:—Extension in the South of the Peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5th November 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.957 inches (.039 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.966 " (.078 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.022

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degree (wet bulb) 69.0

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees (0.6 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.0 degrees (2.4 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 69 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 67 "

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.
Velocity " " 10 mile per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 136 miles.

Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 p.m. the whole sky cloudy=100

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th November 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud and humidity is normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the extreme north of the province and the minimum higher in the extreme southeast.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal and the minimum below it at Mathura; elsewhere temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over Rajputana and lightly clouded over Sind. The air is exceedingly moist in the latter area. Temperature was nearly normal throughout the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and in defect generally elsewhere. Temperature was nearly normal except at Deesa, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear

or lightly clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Night temperature was below normal over most of the area.

The Konkan.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in most parts. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 85degree.9 (1degree above normal) and the lowest 73degree.0 (2degrees below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central parts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is much drier than usual. Minimum temperature was markedly below normal in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The northeast monsoon continues active in south India and heavy rainfall is reported from Madras. Rain has fallen locally in Malabar and southeast Madras. The chief amounts are:—Cochin 0.73", Trivandrum 1.14", Madras 4.32" and Coimbatore 0.84". Dry weather prevails elsewhere.

Forecast.—No large change.

CROP REPORTS.

Half-yearly report for the 4th November, 1926.

PUNJAB, Amritsar.—Cotton arriving in fair quantities from Amritsar, Patli, Tharwan and Jullunder districts.

Berozpur.—Cotton plants slightly damaged by insects and disease. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Multan.—Cotton plants slightly damaged by insects and disease. (Extent four aanas). Wheat being sown.

Delhi.—Cotton picking general. Cotton supplies increasing. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

UNITED PROVINCES, Agra.—Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food grains doing well. All crops doing well.

RAJPUTANA, Beawar.—Cotton picking partially begun.

BERAR, Amraoti.—Cotton plants shedding bolls. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Cotton arrivals commenced. Rain much needed generally for rabi sowings.

KHANDESH, Dhulia.—Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

BROACH, Broach.—Cotton plants making good progress. Expect improvements in crops owing to seasonable weather.

AHMEDABAD & KATHIAWAR, Dholera.—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to too much rain.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton picking commenced.

SHOLAPUR, Barsi.—Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton ready for picking in some places. Rain, much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Sholapur.—Crop prospects generally good.



Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

'Allenburys'

Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

Milk Food No. 1 Milk Food No. 2

Birth to 3 months 3 to 6 months

Malted Food No. 3

6 months and onwards

Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

Post this
Coupon
To-day to

Allen & Hanburys
Ltd.,

Special Representatives for India:

Block E,
Clive Buildings, Calcutta

COUPON

Mrs.

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For Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Kalzana
the building material
of all
body-cells



Dr. writes:

"I gave Kalzana to my wife during pregnancy and my small son is certainly a most excellent specimen of humanity. My wife still takes Kalzana occasionally so that the breast milk may supply a full quotient of calcium to the child."

Calcium is life itself to body-cells, for without it the cells die, and even a slight shortage is nowadays recognised as the underlying cause of many common ailments.

In nursing mothers there is a heavy loss of calcium by the bones and tissues, and any deficiency is quickly shown by decay of teeth, lactational headaches and general weakness. The baby, too, is under-developed, with weak bones and delayed dentition.

Kalzana is a potent means of restoring normal calcium metabolism in nursing mothers. It quickly dispels weakness, debility and irritability, and prevents loss of teeth. At the same time it ensures strong bones, sound teeth and a robust constitution to the child. Invaluable in delayed and painful dentition.

Start Kalzana to-day and make sure that your baby will be strong and sturdy.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamin

Sold at all chemists and stores

Kalzana improves unhealthy condition of skin and blood and produces excellent results in:

TUBERCULOSIS ECZEMA ANAEMIA RHEUMATISM

MALARIA RICKETS EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—HEAVY STRADDLE AND HEDGE SELLING.

LOCAL:—GENERAL SELLING.

Private Cables:—

Liverpool: Light to moderate rainfall in Alabama and Mississippi.
Heavy straddle selling; hedge selling; large trade fixing call sales; limit buying.
Weekly weather report mostly favourable. Southern Products estimate crop 17,544,000. New York: May highest 13.09 at the opening lowest 12.96 (1-11 p.m.)

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 4.
Yesterday the New York futures market opened 6 to 8 points lower and under pressure of straddle and hedge selling declined further but forward the close prices improved and closed steady showing a loss of 20 to 25 points on the day. The Liverpool market opened 3 points lower and closed 12 to 14 points lower.
It is astonishing to note that in spite of formations of pools to hold cotton, there was renewed hedge selling causing an unexpected drop in prices of American cotton. Owing to the possibility of an early settlement of the Coal Strike in England, there were reports of better feeling in Lancashire, which recently was the cause of the steadiness in the Liverpool market, which we think will have a setback seeing the American market.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS.

	Closing 3rd Nov.	at 10.55 on 2nd	Noon Call on 2nd	Closing on 2nd	Difference
Spot	12.75	..	..	12.85	-10
Dec.	12.72	..	..	12.57	-25
Jan.	12.42	..	..	12.67	-25
Mar.	12.68	..	..	12.92	-24
May	12.92	..	..	13.15	-23
July	13.15	..	..	13.38	-23

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.

	Closing 3rd Nov.	at 10.45 on 2nd	Closing on 2nd	Difference
Spot	12.38	..	12.73	—35
Jan.	12.44	..	12.79	—35
Mar.	12.61	..	12.95	—32

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 3.		To-day's (Bales.)	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	158,000-85,000 bales.	Day's Exports to Great Britain	85,000-47,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent	39,000-76,000 bales.		

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.	
Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales.	
Sales on Speculation 500 bales.	
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.	
New York 10-55 a.m.	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
January	12.53-14
March	12.75-14
May	13.00-15
New York. Noon Call.	
January	12.47-20
March	12.70-21
May	12.94-22
New Orleans. 10-45 a.m.	
January	12.54-34
March	12.74-30

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.	
To-day's opening	6.79
To-day's closing	6.72-14
January	6.80
February	6.86-14
March	6.96
April	6.98-13
May	7.06
June	6.97-13
July	7.19
August	7.13
September	7.10-11
October	7.22
November	7.13-13
Middling Spot	7.06+04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.	
To-day's opening	13.60
To-day's closing	13.40
(Unchanged)	
December	13.17-08
January	13.20
February	12.97-10
March	12.92-13
April	12.90-13
May	12.87-14
June	12.85-14
July	12.82-15
August	12.80-15
September	12.90-15
October	13.05-15

can farmers willing to hedge their cotton at this level.
The weather during the past fortnight has been fairly favourable except slight rains here and there, it is quite possible that the next bureau report to be issued on Monday, may show a figure of the estimated crop, to be the largest in the history of the American Cotton Crop. It is generally believed that the large crop estimates are discounted, but we doubt that if the Bureau Report shows a record figure, it must have at least temporary effect.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following unexpected weakness in American markets, our market to-day opened 7 lower and offices were free sellers; which caused a further break in the prices. The offerings were absorbed by local jobbers and the market showed some resistance and prices began to improve, till Broach April May touched Rs. 253 and finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:—
April/May 251 253 2504
Boach 237 240 237
Dec-Jan. 237 239 236
Beugul 204 205 204
Dec-Jan. 203 204 203
March 203 204 203
The Sewri market is closed for ready and forward business on account of Kali Chaudh Holiday.

November	12.95-13
Sakellaris, F. G. F., Spot	13.30+25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.	
Scinde, Good	4.90 unchanged.
Scinde, Fully Good	5.20
Scinde, Fine	5.30
Bengal, Good	5.30
Bengal, Fully Good	5.30
Bengal, Fine	5.30
Omara, Good	5.75
Omara, Fully Good	6.00
Omara, Fine	6.30
Broach, Good	5.60
Broach, Fully Good	6.00
Broach, Fine	6.40

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 3.	
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.	..
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 55/-	..
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 lb.	..
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 56/-	..
Market:—Weaker. There is more offering.	..
Wheat, Australian.	..
Jan. Feb. shipment sellers 58/-	..
Market:—Weaker. More offering.	..
Wheat, Choice white Karachi.	..
Wheat, Choice white Karachi.	..
Nov./Dec. shipment value 59/-	..

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 3.	
Cottonseed, Bombay.	..
Nov./Dec. shipment value £7 3/4.	..
Castorseed, Bombay.	..
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £10.	..
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold ton.	..
Nov./Dec. shipment nominal £17 7/8.	..
Rapeseed, Toria ton.	..
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £13 1/2.	..
Dec/Jan. shipment sellers £18 1/2.	..

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 3.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality). Spot.	16.5/16.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 3.	
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	..
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £17 7/8.	..
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	..
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £16 7/8.	..
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.	..
Nov./Dec. shipment £15 7/8.	..
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.	..
Nov./Dec. shipment £15 7/8.	..
Linseed, Bombay.	..
Nov./Dec. shipment nominal £18 1/2.	..

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 3.	
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.	..
December delivery sellers 30/11.	..
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.	..
Jan./Apr. delivery paid 30/11.	..

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 3.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard.	..
No. 25, c & f Calcutta.	..
Nov/Dec. per cwt. 17/3.	..
Jan/March. per cwt. 17/6.	..
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/3.	..
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard.	..
No. 25, c & f Bombay.	..
Jan/March. per cwt. 17/7.	..
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard.	..
No. 25, c & f Karachi.	..
Jan/March. per cwt. 17/3/4.	..

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 3.	
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. 30.	..
Buyers sh. 1/7 3/4d.	..
Sellers sh. 1/7 3/4d.	..
Raw Crepe, lb. Spot.	..
Buyers sh. 1/7 3/4d.	..
Sellers sh. 1/7 3/4d.	..

MONEY METAL.

London, Nov. 3.	
T. T. Berlin or London 20.37 7/8.	..
T. T. Amsterdam on London 12.21 1/4.	..
T. T. Brussels on London 34.84.	..
T. T. Madrid on London 31.92.	..
T. T. Milan on London Unrevised.	..
T. T. Berna on London 25.13.	..
T. T. Paris on London 150.50.	..

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper, Daily Quotations.

BRASS.	
Bombay, Nov. 4.	
Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4 55 8 0
Brass English	1 55 8 0
Brass English	1 1/2 55 8 0
Brass English	1 1/2 55 8 0
Brass English	1 1/2 55 12 0
Brass English	2 55 12 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2 54 8 0

COPPER.	
Bombay, Nov. 4.	
Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2	57 8 0
Copper German	3/4 57 12 0
Copper German	1 57 12 0
Copper German	1 1/2 57 12 0
Copper American	1 1/2 58 4 0
Copper American	1 3/4 58 4 0
Copper American	2 58 4 0

JAPANESE COPPER BARS.	
Panchetka joint	27 0 0
Copper, English Bars	54 0 0
Brass Bars	40 0 0
Pat. Klai	75 4 0
Lead country	24 0 0
Lead Rangoni	26 0 0
Kogen Brass Metal 3/4 to 1	53 8 0
Kogen Brass 1 1/2 to 1 1/2	53 8 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 2	57 12 0
American Copper 1 1/2 to 1 1/2	58 4 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2	57 12 0

METALS.

London, Nov. 3.	
Copper, English Best Selected, 264 1/2.	..
Copper, Braziers, 473 1/2.	..
Yellow Metal, 468 1/2.	..
Spelter, Hard, £30 1/2.	..
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge, £17 5/8.	..
Tin Block, £298 1/4.	..

GOLD.

London, Nov. 3.	
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4 4 11 1/2.	..
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 3/8 per cent.	..
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.	..

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 4.	
Ready:—21/7/9.	..
Vaidia Kartak:—Opening 21/7/6, at 6 p.m. 21/7/6.	..
Vaidia Magasir:—Opening 21/7/3, at 6 p.m. 21/7/3.	..
Tone:—Market steady.	..

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 4.	
In spite of weaker London advices our market opened steady and soon firmed up on bull support and general buying.	..

SILVER.

London, Nov. 3.	
Silver—China selling, India and the speculators small buyers.	..

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 4.	
Ready:—57 11 p.	..
Vaidia Kartak:—Opening 56/13, highest 57/4, at 6 p.m. 57/4.	..
Vaidia Magasir:—Opening 55/7, at 6 p.m. 55/10.	..
Toji Magdi:—	..
Vaidia Kartak:—Opening 1/8.	..
Vaidia Magasir:—Opening 2/12.	..
Tone:—Market steady.	..

LINSEED & WHEAT MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 4.	
The Linseed market opened weak on general selling and prices kept on declining till the close. Tone being barely steady. The Wheat market ruled easy and there was very little business passing. The tendency is downward.	..
Linseed May	Rs. 9-12-3
Wheat January	Rs. 7-15-6
Wheat May	Rs. 7-6-6

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 4.	
The Bombay Stock Exchange is closed to-day on account of Diwali Holidays and will open on Friday evening for Murat business.	..

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 3.	
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £20 1/8.	..
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £18 1/2.	..
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10 3/8.	..
National Bank £47 3/4.	..
Eastern Bank £6 1/4.	..
Funding Loan 4 per cent £84 5/8.	..
Conversion Loan £74 5/8.	..
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 1/4.	..
Rupia Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57.	..
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £60 3/4.	..
Government Securities 3 per cent £29 1/2.	..
Consols £54 1/2.	..
War Loan 5 per cent £99 5/8.	..
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 7/8.	..

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 3.	
Demand Bills	484.15

DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 2.	
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 25/32 per cent.	..
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 7/8 per cent.	..
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.	..
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.	..

THE DIWALI.

THE FEAST OF LAMPS.

To-day the Hindus celebrate the last day of the year known as the Diwali or the feast of lamps. The merchants close their accounts this evening and new journals, day books and ledgers are worshipped through a Brahmin priest. New entries are made of orders and moneys with suitable ceremony. Though the festival is a Hindu one even non-Hindu merchants participate with the same fervour and distribute bakhshis among their employees and invoke the blessings of God for the prosperity of the New Year. The cloth market, Abdul Rahman Street, Shaikh Memon Street, and Jhaveri bazar were illuminated with coloured lights as usual and a large number of citizens took the opportunity of promenading the streets for night seeing till an early hour in the morning. The vehicular traffic was restricted to certain localities by the police therefore a string of cars and gharries were seen from J. J. Hospital down to Victoria Terminus.

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

A DIWALI APPEAL.

Fast follows the Feast of Lamps. The Secretary, Happy Home for the Blind, Tardeo writes as under: India will then light in every home, in every room, during that eventful week, that light, so dear to all Indian mind. The whole country will then invoke Goddess Saraswati to help it light its lamps that they may gladden the hearts of all living things in the land. It is quite in time, if I appeal to one and all in India to spare from their week's superfluities whatever crumbs they can spare to relieve the great mass of misery and rags in which our blind are. Surely, nothing can be more commendable or nobler, during the Diwali for the Indian mind to conceive than to send a message of practical sympathy to their brothers and sisters, buried deep in physical and mental darkness, by contributing their quota to build a Happy Home for the Blind.

SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED.

DRAMATIC SCENE AT SEANCE.

The London correspondent of "The Statesman" cables:
A Committee appointed by the "Sunday Chronicle" to investigate spiritualism and including Professors Julian Huxley, A. M. Low, the X-ray specialist, and J. C. Wilson, being suspicious of the behaviour of the medium, Harold Evans, at former seances, arranged for a special seance at the home of Estelle Stead. Professors Low and Wilson roped Evans to a chair in a darkened room. The Committee heard a clucking sound which Estelle Stead formerly ascribed to "spirits drawing ectoplasm from Evans." Subsequently voices spoke, bells tinkled, and a draped figure, purporting to be the materialised form of Evans' sister Catherine, appeared at a pre-arranged signal, the Committee flashed electric torches, disclosing Evans in his shirt-sleeves, and with stockinged feet, draped in a flowing white over all. The ropes with which he had been bound were lying in a tangled heap upon a chair.
Evans attempted to tear off the robes and swooned. Doctors examined him and declared he was shamming. He offered to give up his mediumship if the "Sunday Chronicle" did not expose him, adding "This is the end of the world for me."

The "Sunday Chronicle" offers £1,000 to any medium throughout the world satisfying the investigators that he can produce, by spiritualism, any form or substance capable of examination by physical apparatus.

GUILTY OF CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

MAHOMEDAN LASCAR GETS 10 YEARS' R. I.

MADRAS, Nov. 3.
At the High Court Sessions, to-day, Abdul Bari, a Mahomedan lascar who stood charged with murder or in alternative with causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapon, was found guilty of causing grievous hurt, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.
Prosecution story was that in July last a Dutch steamer from Rotterdam anchored at Madras, and the accused was a lascar on board the vessel. There was another Mahomedan lascar in the same steamer named Abdulla. Next morning after the steamer's arrival in Madras two lascars along with half a dozen others were washing decks when the accused is alleged to have suddenly whipped out a knife and stabbed Abdulla in the stomach. The latter was taken to hospital where he succumbed to his injuries. A. P.

PATIALA DARBAR.

MAHARAJA'S REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(From A Correspondent).

PATIALA, Nov. 3.
As previously announced a grand Darbar was held in the Fort at four in the evening on behalf of the Patiala Municipal Committee. The President, Sardar Chhianjil presented, to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, an address on congratulating him on his birthday.
In the course of his reply to the address, the Maharaja Sahib said:—
The responsibilities laid upon you are heavy indeed for it rests with you to justify at once the confidence which has been reposed in you and the powers with which you are invested.

I have recently ordered the institution of compulsory education within your civic limits. Free education, you have long enjoyed, but from hence forward this boon is to be extended until it embraces even those who hitherto have not cared to acquire it. I look to you, gentlemen, to do your part to see that the youth of our capital city educated in the duties and responsibilities of common service, that they grow up not merely educated individuals, but true citizens with an enlightened interest in public questions and a public spirit which readily assumes obligations laid upon it for the general good.

THE ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

I will give the question of the introduction of the elective principle my best thought; but at present I am bound to say that I see many directions in which you might improve. You are solvent you have funds at your disposal yet the condition of the city roads, for example, is far from good. How necessary is expenditure in this direction I need not argue. I would only ask you to look about you to regard the more obvious defects and your civic administration and to strive your utmost to better them.

I call upon all of you my subjects to co-operate in future as in the past with me in my efforts to preserve for Patiala a glorious heritage, worthy of its glorious tradition. Let us work together in loyalty. Let us strive to do our duty. Let us bind ourselves together by those ties, stronger than steel, of mutual love and confidence. So and so alone can we be worthy of our race and of our country, impervious to discord and to envy, proud of our position in the Empire and of our allegiance to the mighty sovereign whose allies we are alike in peace and in war."

DEFLATION OF CURRENCY.

PROTEST OF BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary, the Bombay Shroff Association in the course of a letter to the Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, states: "I am directed by my Committee to remind you of the telegram dated 28th September 1926, reply to which is anxiously awaited. In the meanwhile, my Committee have read the statements of the Finance Member and a Press communique by the Controller of the Currency, which has aggravated the anxiety prevailing in the market. Members of my Association have to deal directly with the mofussil, and to finance the agricultural products of the country, and as such they are better informed than any Government official, in such matters. They realise the difficulty of financing during the busy season and when they found that the Government were restricting the currency on the very eve of the busy season, they felt it their duty to warn Government in time, but instead of paying any serious attention to it the Government have made a further deflation of five crores of rupees which my Committee fear may be charged to revenue. This last step has naturally made the commercial community very nervous regarding the money conditions during the forthcoming season. All the different lines of trade have been affected by the world depression, prices of almost every article have declined, movements of crops have been retarded and a feeling of the great uneasiness prevails. These conditions are sure to weaken the credit of many, and the balances with the Imperial Bank of India are likely to remain unused for some time, but the conditions of the agriculturists and those who directly deal with them, will be far from enviable."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"About two years ago the Bombay Government uncensored the film 'VEER DURGADAS' as it contained some objectionable parts. These have since been excised and the

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TODAY.
The s.s. "Kalsari-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 2.30 p.m.
Election meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya 6 p.m., Mr. Jinnah presiding. (Speakers: Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. J. D. Warkade).
Hindu New Year: Samvat 1983.

SUNDAY, November 7.
Gathering in honour of Sir P. Thakurdas, Mulji Jetha Market Hall, 3 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, November 10.
Garden party to meet Sir P. Thakurdas, Chaupatty Bandstand 5.30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.
Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Aquila" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 10th instant.

BOMBAY PROV. CONG. COMMITTEE.
An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Monday, (the 8th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.
An Indian programme of vocal and instrumental music sung by Mr. Shankar L. Coray, will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Friday) from 9 to 10.30 p.m. Call sign 2 FV, wavelength 387 metres.

ARMISTICE DAY.
Under the auspices of Troops the Armistice Day will be observed on Thursday, (11th instant) at 11 a.m. by observing complete silence for a couple of minutes. After that Scout S. K. Nair will explain the object and significance of the day.

TIVIMNENSES UNION.
The annual cricket fixture between the Lusitanian Sporting Club and a team of Tivimnenses will come off on the St. Xavier College ground opposite St. Xavier College, Dhoobi Talao, on Sunday, (the 7th instant) at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.). It will be a whole-day match.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN GHAT-KOPAR.
A meeting of Ghat-Kopar volunteers who are canvassing for the Congress candidates, (Thanna District constituency), Messrs. Trivedi and Bhogane will be held on Sunday (the 7th instant) at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Ghat Kopar Reshtriya Kanyashala Hall to settle the programme of work for the polling day.

A REQUEST TO POLICE COMMISSIONER.
A public meeting of the residents of the Aripada Division was held on 20th ultimo, at Madanpura, Improvement Trust Chawl, when Mr. R. S. Asvale, presided. The meeting requested the Police Commissioner to transfer the Jambur Dhond to the Aripada Division and not to transfer the present Police Inspector from the Aripada Station.

HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.
Dr. B. V. Raykar, Honorary Medical Officer in charge of the Medical Relief League Homoeopathic Dispensary at Khar, reports that during the half year ended 30th September last, 1693 patients attended the dispensary of whom 905 were males, 294 females, and the remaining 494 children. The average daily attendance of patients was 11 patients a day.

OMANJEE DINKSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.
With amount previously acknowledged, viz., Rs. 38,326, and a sum of Rs. 10,200 received from Seth Jamshedjee Pherozeshah Murzban 1 others being the amount contributed by an out of the estate of the late Seth Pherozeshah Merwanjee Murzban for founding a ward in his pious memory, the total of Rs. 48,526 of the Hospital has reached a sum of Rs. 58,736 including a sum of Rs. 10,200.

S. LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.
In aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital for the Sahakari Manoranjan Mandal of Social Service League, Bombay, gave a performance of the Marathi drama "Punya Phay" on the night of Saturday last at the Damodar Thackersey Mootjee Hall at P. M. Mrs. P. M. Kangas and the members of her Committee formed for collection of the fund in aid of the fund, were present on this occasion. The hall was fully packed by the audience.

ADDRESS OF G. I. P. OFFICIALS.
An address was presented to Rao Bahadur K. Balarama Iyer Chief Auditor, G. I. P. Railway, on the eve of his retirement, by the officers and subordinate staff of the Audit Office on 29th ultimo.
Mr. J. Manoharjee, Assistant Auditor, read an address on behalf of the staff, and alluded to the high qualities of head and heart of the recipient of the address.
Rao Bahadur K. Balarama gave a suitable reply, and referred to the "personal and the human element" referred to in the address.

SCOUT VISIT AGRICULTURAL SHOW.
The Scouts of the Arvan Excelsior League Boy Scouts (34th Bombay) Troops and the Dharam G. T. High School Boy Scouts (47th Bombay) Troop with the intention of studying the latest methods of agriculture and getting useful and practical information visited the Bombay Presidency Agricultural Show. The Scouts went to see the receiving station of the Andhra Valley Power Supply authority, with Mr. B. P. Setna's permission the other day. The Assistant Superintendent took trouble to show them round and explained the whole machinery of the work.

TRANSCIENCE OF LIQUOR SHOP.
On behalf of the Parity Mission Society Mr. Jhabhi begs to state that he has received a complaint from several residents

of Arthur Road whose address is not stated definitely. Therefore, he has to inform them through this paper that on behalf of the above Society the protest against the transference of the liquor-shop from Byulla (in E. Ward) to Arthur Road (in F. Ward) has been forwarded to the Collector of Bombay who is earnestly looking into the matter. The representation is signed by about 50 persons with one "Bhawaji Jeta" at the top. Any definite result arrived at will be communicated to the petitioners in time.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE EXAMS.

The different Ayurvedic Examinations of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College for the certificates of Upasidya, Rasavadya, Bhishak, and for the distinction of Bhishagava and Graduate of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College will begin in the College Hall from the 9th December next.

A meeting of the College board will be held on Monday (the 15th instant) to appoint examiners for these examinations. Ayurvedic institutions are invited to suggest names for the examiners for the different subjects fixed for these examinations. They will be appointed according to majority of votes.

UNIVERSITY INFORMATION BUREAU.

The Secretary, University Information Bureau, in a circular states:
"Students and others who require information about higher education in Great Britain or other foreign countries are informed that in future all the available information will be supplied to them on their applying to the Secretary, University Information Bureau, University Buildings, and not to the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee."

The office of the University Information Bureau is located on the ground floor of the University North Block, University Road, Fort, Bombay.

QUESTION OF PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.

From the Rules and Regulations of the Indian Railway Conference Association, Part II—1925-26 Edition, the following Corrigendum Slip No. 29 of 26th July, 1926, is sent to us for reproduction:
"Page 31:—Rule 36 (b) will with immediate effect be revised as under: (b) In the case of first and second class passengers' bedding, tiffin baskets, small hand-bags, walking sticks and umbrellas are allowed free, and not, therefore, be weighed. In the case of intermediate and third-class passengers, bedding, walking sticks, umbrellas and such articles of food as may be required on the journey are allowed free and will not, therefore, be weighed."

THE MYSORE CLUB.
On Sunday last the inauguration ceremony of the Mysore Club was performed at the Bengal Club premises. Those present included Rao Sahib Ramaswami, Mr. R. Subba Rao, Dr. Brindavan, Messrs. S. Ramaswami Iyer, and H. S. Vasudeva Rao. Rao Sahib Ramaswami occupied the chair, and Mr. C. S. Narayana Rao in opening the proceedings warned them against cultivating a spirit of rigid isolation so that would mean only retrogression and ultimate lifelessness. The President in the course of his remarks laid stress on the necessity of mutual good-will and co-operation as being the basis of such an undertaking and exhorted the audience never to slacken their enthusiasm and to persevere steadily on with a will to succeed.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The following is this week's programme of lectures for the English training class in co-operation:
SATURDAY (6th Nov.): 5 to 6 p.m. Types of Co-operative Societies and their classifications by Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, and 6 to 7 p.m. organisation and management of societies by Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki.

SUNDAY (Nov. 7): 8.30 to 9.30 a.m.: Trade Unionism, welfare work and Co-operation among factory workers by Mr. N. M. Joshi and 9.30 to 10.30 a.m. Co-operative Organisation of Labour by Mr. C. S. Deola.

At the close of the play the Europeans of J. Menino da Souza, D.D., D.C.L., Ph.D., by his friends and admirers on Sunday, the 7th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of St. Michael's High School, Mahim.

BOMBAY'S EYE-SORES AND NOSE-SORES.

Heaps of poisonous kutra and other rubbish were lying for weeks together near the French Bridge, Girgaum Back Road Level Crossing, seriously endangering the health of the residents of the locality and passers-by. The residents of the locality requesting Mr. Jhabvala in the matter on behalf of the Parity Mission he represented the matter to the Municipality, and the Executive have informed Mr. Jhabvala that the heaps have been removed and such heaps would not be allowed to accumulate in the locality. Mr. Jhabvala also requested the authorities to provide the poor sweepers and scavengers with such means as would not imperil their lives and endanger their health while working in such heaps of rubbish. He has earnestly requested that as the Municipality are careful of the health of the population they should equally safeguard the interests of the poor scavengers who have to do very filthy work in the interest of public health.

The Mayavaram Tranquibar Railway construction, which has recently been completed, will be opened for traffic towards the end of this month. This line which connects Mayavaram with Tranquibar on the sea coast runs for a length of 19 miles. The construction of Shorapur Nilambur line on the west coast is being pushed on vigorously and will be opened for traffic in January next.—Associated Press.

SPORT.

ATHLETICS IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. ANNUAL MEETING.

The Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports have been fixed for Saturday on the Esplanade. Owing to the number of entries, the Civil Disobedience. This meeting has been an annual affair for the past several years, and provides an opportunity to the member as well as for the spectators. Some of the events are restricted to only Gymkhana members but there is an open mile, hundreds, quarters mile and relay. The faultless lawn in front of the pavilion is a perfect heaven for the sprinter and some excellent performances have been witnessed in the past. The relay is an event which receives good support and excitement is not lacking. Enthusiasts still speak of H. Lynn's brilliant effort last year when he ran the quarter mile stretch in roughly fifty seconds, a timing which constitutes a record in Bombay.

WALKING RACE.

A TEN MILE EVENT.

The Y. M. C. A., encouraged by the success of their last venture, have announced a ten-mile walking race to be held on Saturday, November 13th. The race is due to start at 6.30 a.m. and the course will be over Queen's Road, Hughes Road, Churnalla Hill, Warden Road, Pedder Road, Hughes Road, and Queen's Road. The entrance fee is Rs. 1, which must be sent to: Athletic Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Woodhouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

Entries close on November 10.

THE LA SCALA

DANCE IN AID OF CHARITY.

There was a successful dance held at the La Scala on Wednesday night in aid of the B. P. W. C. Rescue Home for Indian Women. A large crowd turned up and Sir A. A. Benson Martin and Lady Martin also graced the occasion. The Bohemians and Merry Checkers provided capital music and fun waxed fast and furious as the night advanced. Carnival novelties in the shape of paper cups and false whiskers and noses, distributed all round, gave the Ball a festive air which was not superficial. The managing committee must have worked very hard to make the show the success it was, and they are to be congratulated heartily for the pains they have taken to benefit a deserving cause.

SIMPLEX MILL WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

About 145 weavers of the Simplex Mill situate at Mahalaxmi have struck work out of sympathy towards a line jobber who has been dismissed by the management. On Thursday morning a notice was put up by the manager on the mill gates informing the strikers to return to work by Monday next. If they do not resume work on Monday they are told that they would be considered as dismissed.

The other departments of the mill including partly the weaving department of this mill are working as usual. The Diwali holidays will be observed in Bombay mills from the 5th till the 8th inst.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Slight rain during week in parts of Kargara, Poon, Satara, Karnataka and Southern Maratha Country States. More rain is required in parts of Panch Mahals, Surat, Deccan, Karnataka, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. Standing crops were slightly damaged by rats in Karachi, by locusts, insects and floods in Hyderabad, by locusts and insects in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poon and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States and were generally in good condition elsewhere. Sowing of rabi and picking of cotton commenced at some places. Supply of water for drinking was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Poon and Dharwar. Supply of fodder was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains had a tendency to fall. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal
Sind	25 to 33
Gujarat	13 to 46
Konkan	27 to 40
Deccan	28 to 57
Karnatak	12 to 30

COUNCIL CANDIDATE ARRESTED.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 3.
Syed Nabibux Shah, a candidate for Hyderabad District for the Mahomedan constituency in the Bombay Council was arrested yesterday under sections 193, 194, 120 and 211 of the I. P. C. for alleged abetment in the institution of a false complaint against Hindu Zamindars implicating them in a case of murder. Nabibux Shah was released on bail and the hearing of the case is fixed for 8th instant.—A. P.

NON-RESIDENT TRADERS IN DOMINIONS.

QUESTION OF TAXATION.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The economic committee of the Imperial Conference considered the question of the taxation of non-residents trading in the Dominions. The problem embraces the position of manufacturers and producers from one part of the Empire selling their goods in another part.

The committee also considered the liability of the state enterprise to taxation in terms of the resolution of the Imperial Economic Conference of 1923 which, it is now felt, should be applied. The full conference will probably re-assemble on 5th November to consider the committee reports.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Viscountess Goschen presided at a meeting of the Child Welfare Association at the Government House Madras also at a meeting of the Red Cross Society on the 3rd instant.

Sir P. Raja-gopalachari, a retired member of a India Council who left Madras last year for Europe to recoup health returned to Madras on Wednesday with Lady Raja-gopalachari.

The Viceroy visited Tolawala Bahawal canal and the drag line excavation at work at Chak Katora.

Mr. H. A. Brown has been appointed Judge, Rangoon High Court vice Mr. Justice E. D. Duckworth, retiring in January. The Governor of Assam will leave Shillong on 25th instant and after visiting Nowgong, Bokakhat, Golaghat and Jorhat returns here on 8th December.

SPANISH PLOT FRUSTRATED.

FRENCH POLICE SHOWERED WITH CREDIT.

LONDON, November 4.

Paris.—The French police have been showered with credit for frustrating one of the most determined Spanish revolutionary plots hatched in the French territory and holding their hand until 150 of the implicated persons were safely within their net. The conspiracy is attributed to Catalan "Ex-Deputado" Macia who however escaped.

The arrested persons made a concerted attempt to escape when they were imprisoned in Paris, but a detachment of infantry was drafted in to mount guard. Similarly, the Senegalese Tirailleurs were requisitioned at Perpignan to control those imprisoned there who were revolting on the ground of the unavailability of food.—Reuter's Special.

92 PERSONS ARRESTED.

Perpignan.—Altogether ninety-two persons, Spaniards and Italians, mostly the former have been arrested at Roussillon in connection with the Spanish plot. None of the arrested or suspected persons is British as was first stated.—Reuter.

ALLEGED COMMENTS AGAINST MUSSOLINI.

ENGLISH WOMAN IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Reuter understands that legal proceedings are pending in Italy against an English woman, Mrs. Algernon Sladen, who is alleged to have commented against Sgr. Mussolini while in a restaurant at Volosca near Fiume. The police arrested and imprisoned her on 3rd October and released her three days later.

It is understood that Mrs. Sladen whose husband is a cousin of Lord Cavan was at liberty to leave Italy after her release from prison, but considerable anxiety is felt by her relatives who do not know her whereabouts.—Reuter's Special.

WHO WAS THE REAL ASSAILANT

LONDON, November 3.

Paris.—The remarkable statement made at Genoa is contained in a telegram to the Paris "Midi" that the boy Zamboni is not the real assailant of Sgr. Mussolini but that he was lynched when frightened by the sound of a shot he tried to flee.—Reuter.

MADRAS TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

APPEAL TO ELECTORS.

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

The Madras Temperance League has issued an appeal to electors to vote in favour of those who are pledged to total prohibition and are determined to eradicate the evil of drink. They state that though in other provinces some measures have been adopted to tackle the problem seriously, the Madras Presidency has yet to learn what exact the policy of Government is.

A Calcutta message of the 4th instant says:—The French aviators who had intended to leave for Delhi this morning could not do so owing to a sparking plug needing repairs. They expect to take off to-morrow.—A. P.

Lala Shri Ram Secretary, Delhi Cloth Mills, has been co-opted a member of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, November 3.

Shanghai.—A message from Changsha says that the Asiatic Petroleum Company's property at Pao-king-fu in Hunan has been burned down and Butterfield's property at Chang-teh-fu has also been destroyed. Members of the Wesleyan Mission at Lu-chang have been forced to leave. All towns mentioned above have been occupied by Southern troops.—Reuter.

New York.—Election returns that are now available show that the next Senate will be composed of 47 Democrats, one member belonging to Farmer-Labour Party, and forty-eight Republicans, of whom eight are "In-surgents" and hence thorns in the flesh of the administration.

Six seats in the House of Representatives are doubtful, but hitherto the Republicans have 41 more seats than the Democrats.—Reuter.

H. H. the Maharajah of Nawanagar has donated £100 sterling for the Seamen's Hospital which has a special ward branch hispital at Tilbury for Indian seamen.—Reuter.

The War Office announces that Quasimo and Queen Alexandra's nursing service for India will be amalgamated.—Reuter.

It is officially announced that Earl Beatty, who has been the First Sea Lord of Admiralty and Chief of the Naval Staff since November, 1919, has expressed his desire to be allowed to resign his office on the completion of seven years' service in the King's regulations as the maximum period for which an officer will be retained by the Board of Admiralty, except in special circumstances, but has consented at the request of the First Lord to accept his resignation.—Reuter.

Roscoe Brunner, ex-Chairman of Brunner Mond and Company and his wife were found today shot dead at their house in Richmond.—Reuter.

NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SWARAJISTS AND RESPONSIVISTS.

(Continued from page 7.)
The tone and terms of this letter are from the speeches recently delivered in Bombay and outside by Mr. Satyamurti and a few other Swarajists.

I have one more thing to add as regards the telegram received from Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar mentioned above in connection with Point No. 2. The terms thereof become significant when it is remembered that a few days later a controversy arose in the Madras press as to whether Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar had not given an assurance to the Nationalists in the Madras Legislative Council who had all along been averse to Swarajist politics, that Mr. Iyengar would see his way to work for the lifting up of the ban on officers, particularly Ministers, at Assam: Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju, the leader of the Nationalist Party in the Madras Legislative Council, and universally known as a man of unimpeachable honesty and integrity asserted in a signed interview to the editor of the "Satyagrahi" of Ellore that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar did say: "There must be two parties in the Congress, one swearing by the non-acceptance of office and the other pledged to the acceptance of office. I am for acceptance of office, though I do not accept office myself. Put me in power, and I will set matters right at Assam."

In Clause 3(b) of the resolution of the All India Congress Committee at Delhi we created the authority of the Assam Congress to be held in December 1926 to modify the Congress programme, and this was done with a view to facilitate the adoption of acceptance of office at Assam, and with the same view it was clearly and unmistakably stated in the candidate's pledge that he would obey the Congress mandate, and hence the Congress can sanction the policy of acceptance of office at Assam.

The members of the public who are interested in following the details of this controversy will find them fully stated in the issues of the "Maharatta" dated the 13th and 18th June 1926. I am sorry Mr. Satyamurti's challenge has compelled me to disclose the names of the writers and the contents of these communications, which I had not intended to do until after the elections were over and the bitterness caused thereby had subsided.

I should like to touch on one more point, before I conclude, viz.: Mr. Satyamurti's laying great insistence on the "Congress mandate" which he has now obtained in favour of his party. Let me, however, remind the reader of what Mr. Satyamurti told the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee appointed by the Congress in 1922. I take the following extract from the Report of that Committee:—

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari—Question: I believe you are out for total obstruction?
Mr. Satyamurti—Answer: I shall be for anything which leads us to Swaraj. I do not decide.

Question:—I wish to know whether anything more can be done by way of pledges or mandates.
Answer:—I think they (mandates) degrade humanity. It really promotes hypocrisy. I am not in favour of Congress mandates or pledges from the Council candidates.

Of course, these were Mr. Satyamurti's views in 1922 when the Swaraj Party had not the Congress mandate in their favour, but against them. Verily Mr. Satyamurti was right when he stated that Congress mandates and pledges breed hypocrisy.

Mr. Jayakar then referred to the controversy between Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Narsinh Raju and finally appealed to hearers to ask the different parties to unite after the election campaign was over.

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings exhorted the voters to examine the programme of different parties carefully and to be too careful to be deceived by election tactics and humbugs that had no limit in India. He then described how futile it was to enter Councils and not to accept Ministerial posts, which carried much power with them. He therefore asked his hearers to vote for the most honest and straightforward programme.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks for the chair.

Men and Matters

Mr. Tairsee is on the war-path. He will clear the Augean Stables of neglect and indolence and sloth and destroy the habit of "Are Jawa De?" when big people are concerned. Something is rotten in the State of (Municipal) Denmark and Mr. Tairsee with all the rest of the reformers is determined to stop the rot.

But there are difficulties, many many difficulties, particularly when you want our Civic Fathers to imbibed the lesson of "practice is better than precept." If people in this city got into the habit of delaying payment of their municipal dues, what a row will our Aldermen and women make? Not only will they talk about it on Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays, but some of them will find leisure and adjectives enough to talk about it at extra sessions of the Corporation unless—

Somebody without any real source of humour, without the elementary knowledge of what things must be discussed in public and what must be discussed in private, some over-zealous reformer blurs out the inconvenient question "Are there Municipal Councillors who have not paid the rates for over six months after they had become due?"

Well, there are, but don't you shout it out at the top of your voice like that, and don't ask for a statement about it from the Municipal Commissioner. That sort of thing, you know, impairs the dignity of the Corporation. That is why the politicians and diplomats said that they had "sympathy with the object of the motion," but it was a bit "awkward" for the Councillors.

So it certainly is and the public demand ought to be to make it more awkward for the defaulters. However, the proposition was lost. The dignity of the Corporation is not impaired, not at least in the eyes of our Civic Fathers. At it again, Mr. Tairsee: nothing like pegging away at it.

"I had a mind," writes a correspondent to us, "to contribute a poem in some of your early Sunday issues." We rubbed our eyes. We have heard of late Saturday nights, but early Sundays and late Sundays? Perhaps the poet will explain. And we waited.

But the next sentence in the epistle disappointed us. "We can assure the reader that when we came upon the words, 'However, I could not do it,' our chagrin and disappointment were greater than the British miners' when they read that 'little or St. Edmond' to the Americans."

But the sentence after this lament of incapacity cheer us. "This time having summoned up all my courage, I had embarked upon a hazardous adventure." It is against invoking Tagore to take part in politics.

Extract from the "hazardous adventure": "Shall we urge three? Of Post-Philosophers to resign your lyre?"
And accept the dusty robe of tumultuous life?
But why, O Poet, why, when you know the robe is so dusty? Why not let the "gurudev" be in peace?

The Maharaja of Alwar had an interview with the JJ. Duca of Rome, and was warmly cheered by the public. In Scotland the other day, the Maharaja somewhat shocked the people by a sporting remark to the effect that he would like to have tigers roaming at large on his estates to eat up trespassers. No doubt the nation of "holly lynchers" have found a man after their heart.

At a meeting of the Surat "City Fathers" held lately, heated debate took place regarding a subject of extreme heat, viz., the fire that had taken place the same morning. The heat of the debate in the civic hall went to the head of one member whose cranium being overcharged with the heat of that morning's fire and the heat of the debate, he became uncontrollable so much so that the Chief Officer had actually to pour cold water on the heated person before he sufficiently cooled down. We trust the heated member after he cooled down did not blow hot and cold in the same breath. The Municipality may well be advised to keep in the hall refrigerators to cool down such human heaters.

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(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

NEW YORK MARKET

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4th November, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate 12.42
To-day's Closing Rate 12.32
Difference -10
To-day's Closing Rate 12.35
Difference -07

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JANUARY.

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Difference -06
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Difference -06

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1926.

THE VOTERS' DUTY.

The voters will soon be called upon to do their duty of electing their representatives to the various legislatures. How will they perform their duty? The answer which they will give by the manner of exercising their right to vote will determine whether the cause of the country's freedom will be advanced or not. They will best perform their duty if they do not lose sight of two vital facts: first, the true character of the elections and the legislatures for which they are held and, second, the supreme need of the country which is freedom and, therefore, a united front to secure it.

The legislatures are mock-parliaments and the elections are not what they are in other countries, the preliminaries to the exercise of freedom already enjoyed. The issue involved in the present elections is not, therefore, the victory or defeat of this or that Party, but the mobilisation of national forces in such a manner as to give a manly and effective answer to the insulting and arrogant bluffs of the Secretary of State and to evolve a national pressure sufficiently strong to secure the satisfaction of the national demand. If Lord Birkenhead's latest speeches are a guide to the attitude of the Government, co-operation with the latter on terms honourable to the country is unthinkable. The policy in the Assembly and the Councils, whatever it may be, will have to be such as to compel the Government to change their present attitude. And a wholesome change in the attitude of the Government can only be brought about by a programme of action, outside as well as inside the Councils, commanding the maximum support of the people. How is such a programme to be settled? It can only be settled by the collective wisdom of the nation. It is, therefore, that we have urged the voter to face the realities of the situation and return to the Assembly and the Councils tried Nationalists who will be able and willing enough to take concerted action to bend the bureaucracy to the popular will.

The interviews which we have published bring into relief, we are happy to say, the existence of a keen desire among leaders of all parties for a united front though party commitments naturally modify the complete and unqualified expression of this desire. Mr. Jinnah, for instance, has frankly declared that "the only hope of India lies at present in the fusion of all true Nationalists and patriots in a formidable opposition" and to the question whether he would try to bring about a fusion, he has given the fervent reply: "I will not only try but I pray to God that that will be done." The prayer will find echo in every patriotic heart and we only wish when the time for concerted action comes Mr. Jinnah will not be wanting in the invaluable assistance that he can give, with the phalanx of his Muslim colleagues by his side, to make the opposition of all true Nationalists and patriots to the bureaucracy a verily formidable one. For, let it be clearly understood that whatever the form the Nationalist programme in the Assembly and the Councils assumes it will have to be one in the shaping of which all parties must contribute on the principle of "give" and "take". The Manifesto of the Working Committee of the Congress recognises that the developments which the Swaraj Party's programme underwent in the Assembly and the Councils during the last three years represented "the national evolution of a living political force, as, in its onward progress, it encounters new situations and grapples with new difficulties." We have, therefore, no doubt, Congressmen in the Assembly and the Councils will be ready, while keeping the goal of freedom and the sacrifices it demands steadfastly in view, to shape its course "on practical lines to suit the ever-changing conditions of political life." Mr. Jinnah, who realizes that it would be a sad day for us if we allow the opportunities for common action to be lost on account of our personal bickerings, contends that in so far as unity is sought to be accomplished by the sacrifice of vital principles, it is neither desirable nor honourable to accept it. No body desires such a unity. The acceptance, in principle, by the Indian National Party of direct action as a weapon for wresting freedom, remove the last obstacle to the formulation under the aegis of the Congress, of an agreed programme to which the adherence of all parties can be secured.

The revelations made by Mr. M. R. Jayakar in his speech yesterday contain little that is new to those who know the true inwardness of the present differences between the two wings of the old Swarajists. But we ask the voters, many of whom do not possess this inside knowledge, carefully to ponder over the disclosures made by Mr. Jayakar. If they do so, they will readily recognise the wisdom and urgency, in the national interest, of the course we have been urging in these columns. That course of action is for the voters to secure the return of all true Nationalists irrespective of their party labels. And for this simple reason that the national programme in the Councils is in the melting-pot. It will not be the programme laid down by the Cawnpore Congress. It will be the programme that will be formulated at Gauhati. That is the plain meaning of the revelations regarding the views of prominent Swarajist leaders, contained in Mr. Jayakar's speech. And it is right that it should be so. For, the programme that will be settled at Gauhati will be a programme which will take into account the stern realities of the situation as reflected in the verdict of the electorates at the ensuing elections as well as the paramount need of re-vitalising the resistance of the people to the bureaucracy. Such a national programme cannot be formulated,

much less carried out, without the co-operation of the leaders and workers of all parties. The voters, therefore, ought to have Gauhati in view when they use their votes at the ensuing elections. So far as Bombay is concerned there is hardly much room for doubt as to the outstanding candidates whose return must at all costs be secured. It will be a disgrace to Bombay if Messrs. Jayakar, Jinnahdas Mehta and Jinnah are not returned to Assembly where they are all most wanted. The claims of Mr. K. F. Nariman to be returned at the head of the poll are as unquestioned as they are numerous and if he had no other claims the decision of the Government to prosecute him for his evidence before the Back Bay Committee is a challenge that no self-respecting citizen of Bombay can refuse to accept in the only manner in which it can be accepted. Mr. F. Ginnala's services in the cause of Labour as well as the fact that he is the only Congress candidate in the Northern constituency entitles him to the support of every voter in that constituency. The gallant efforts which Dr. Deshmukh has twice made on behalf of the Congress to win the graduates of the Presidency deserve the reward of triumphant end. As for the other candidates, the consideration we have urged will, we have no doubt, influence the voters to exercise their votes in the best interests of the country.

THE MILL CRISIS.

The decision of a number of mill-owners to work their mills short time and of several others to use only part of the machinery is the beginning of what may grow into a grave crisis, unless timely measures are taken to avert it. The decision may or may not have been inevitable, but certain it is that it means unemployment or under-employment to thousands of mill-workers, even the hope of resumption of work being indefinitely postponed. This is the main cause for anxiety. That trouble was brewing people knew vaguely. But the final decision has come with a suddenness for which the poor workers were ill prepared. And the pity of it is that we are not quite sure that the mill-owners had exhausted all methods of averting or mitigating the evil.

One may wonder, at the first blush, whether the crisis was an "act of God" or the natural result of causes many of which were remediable. We fear it was the latter, though the causes are many and old and many parties have been responsible for them. There is, first, and perhaps foremost, the defective administration of the mills. Then, there is the aftermath of the war, the trade slump, characterised by enhanced cost of production on the one hand and the low purchasing power of the people. There is, again, the old financial drain which text-book economists may deny, but which keeps up the bleeding process all the same. The steady fall in the value of cotton from Rs. 700 per candy in 1923 to as low as about Rs. 250 now further reduces the producers' purchasing power. Thus swell the stocks in the mills and it is hard to clear them. All the while, the full blast of foreign competition from Lancashire and Japan is on, but Government look on and would not give the necessary protection to a vital industry. Nay, till the other day, they retained the odious excise duty only to favour Lancashire. And on the top of this is threatened the last straw to break the ryot's back, the raised exchange which at one swoop robs him of 12 1/2 per cent of the legitimate return for his produce. Many of these are long-standing causes. But the mill-owners have been content with drifting in the old defective methods of management and sale and periodically registering protests against Government. However, when all allowance is made for the failure of the mill-owners, the heaviest responsibility for the decadent position of the cotton industry is on the Government of India and the British Government as a whole.

We know that the above analysis of the causes of the present position is far from being complete and that a post-facto discussion of the causes may seem to avail but little in the face of palpable results. We have yet dwelt on these causes at some length in the hope that both Government and the mill-owners may realise their responsibility in the matter and may yet retrieve the position, so far as is humanly possible. We shall not pretend to dogmatise about the remedies. We have not before us all the facts and figures bearing on the precise present position. The mill-owners would not even disclose the extent of the stocks that are only spoken of as swelling. We can say this, however, that throwing thousands on the streets is not the best remedy to begin with. We would also suggest an immediate conference of representatives of all the parties concerned including, of course, trade unions and public leaders to go into the whole matter and devise means of repairing the harm already done and to avert the impending crisis.

WHAT THE CANDIDATES SAY**NEED FOR UNITED FRONT.****INTERVIEW WITH JAMNADAS MEHTA.**

"On the whole," says Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, it is safe to say that the Congress will maintain its position as the largest single representative party in the Assembly as well as in the Councils. Every Congress candidate stands pledged to the national demands adopted by the Assembly in 1925 and endorsed by the Congress at Cawnpore. "In the opinion of various superior services should be as rapid as possible and we shall spare no pains in making it so. I will welcome the day when it will be possible for us to present a united front to the Government on a common national programme. In my humble opinion, the unity can only be possible on the Congress programme and no other. In the coming Gauhati Congress, I shall urge some more active programme in the direction of preparation for Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes."

Q:—What is your forecast of the coming elections?

A:—Any kind of forecast about the forthcoming elections, will be a sheer enterprise. As I have said on many a previous occasion, there has been a slump in the Indian political world as much as in trade and industry. The Congress movement is now to-day as compact and united as it was before and the bitter hostilities among the various national parties cannot be without their effect upon the results of the coming elections. What exactly will be the position of the Congress candidates in various legislatures, I do not undertake to predict but on the whole it is safe to say that the Congress will maintain its position as the largest single representative party in the Assembly as well as in the Councils. The only common thing about the various parties of which we hear so much nowadays is the obstinate opposition to the Congress programme, although amongst themselves there is no unity of any principle. On the contrary they differ from each other as poles.

Q:—Has the Swaraj Party any definite programme in the new Assembly?

A:—Yes, decidedly. That programme can be found by reference to the national demand which was adopted by the Assembly in September 1925, and was also endorsed by the Congress at Cawnpore last year. To that programme every candidate stands pledged and cannot swerve from it. That programme has in the main three aspects. (1) An unequivocal refusal to accept the Government of India Act as the basis for the development of Swaraj in this country, and an equally emphatic determination that no co-operation with the Government would be possible until the Act was drastically revised on the lines of the national demand above referred. This attitude is further amplified by a determined refusal to accept ministerial responsibilities in the provinces and by increased intention of throwing out the budget as a protest against the unbending autocracy of the existing system of Government.

(2) Subject to the aforesaid condition the Swaraj Party will move all the resolutions which they consider beneficial to the interests of the Indian population and similarly they will oppose all measures that will either consolidate the powers of the Bureaucracy or else hamper the growth of Swaraj in India.

(3) We shall act in collaboration with the other parties in the Assembly so far as it is consistent with the two aforesaid conditions and no more.

Swarajist Policy.

These are the general lines on which the Swaraj Party in the Assembly, is going to proceed. In particular we will work for the interests of the Indian public in matters of finance and administration. We shall fight hard to get these departments transferred from the hands of the Secretary of State to the Government of India which in turn we shall make subject to the will of the Assembly.

We shall limit the expenditure to a sum far below the present scale, by forcing an agreement between the Government and the Legislature. No additional expenditure of a military character shall hereafter be incurred unless assented to by the Assembly. The civil expenditure ought to be brought under the control of the Legislature and there must not remain any power of restoration in the hands of the Governor-General in Council. Increasing subordination of various services to the Government of India and through them to the people of India is also a part of our programme. Indiscipline of the various superior services should be as rapid as it could be made, and we shall spare no pains that it should be so. Moreover we shall immediately bring

KISMET.

The members of the Mears Committee which is investigating into the genesis and growth of Lloyd's Folly must be finding themselves by now in a maze of conflicting opinions and views which are put before them by "experts" and their partners, by officials actually engaged in the promotion of the Back Bay Reclamation and by "superior pursons" who say that they advised the officials properly but alas! the advice and suggestions were wrongly understood and the whole thing was mismanaged.

Whose was the fault? The far-seeing creature, the Walrus, in "Alice in Wonderland" once remarked that "the time had come to talk of many things." The Mears Committee finds that not only are many things talked before it, as for example whether successful businessmen are wise before the event or after, but practical demonstrations are given to it to make it believe that if the Back Bay Reclamation is not a success to-day, well, it is not at least the

about complete detachment from any communal or sectional bias in carrying on activities within the Assembly. This, in the main, shall be the programme of the Swaraj Party and it is a programme of which anybody could be proud of and which no other party in the country possesses.

Q:—Can there be a harmonious fusion of all the nationalist parties in the Legislatures? Will you work for such a fusion? What according to you should be essential features of an all-round acceptable national programme?

Realities of the Situation.

A:—The reply to this question depends on circumstances. Such a fusion as you ask may be possible or may not. I will welcome the day when it will be possible for us to present a united front to the Government on a common programme in the Legislatures. The difficulty is that no programme has been accepted by all political parties without dissent. Each party holds its own. There is too much sentiment in the cry for unity and too little appreciation of the hard realities of the situation. So far as unity could be achieved by the elimination of the personal equation in politics, I shall regard it as the sacred duty of every one of us to work for it. It would make a sad day for us if we allow the opportunities for common action to be lost on account of our personal bickerings. But in so far as the unity is sought to be accomplished by the sacrifice of vital principles, it is neither desirable nor honourable to accept it. The cry about unity will lead to dissipation of energy after a chimera, so long as we differ on essentials. In my humble opinion, the unity can only be possible on the Congress programme and no other. The greatest obstacle in the way of unity to-day is not the unpracticable or visionary character of the Congress programme but the undemocratic individualistic attitude of some of our men who lead the other parties.

Civil Disobedience—Not a Vision.

Q:—What will be your attitude in the coming Gauhati Congress? Will you urge a more active national programme?

A:—My attitude will be based on the lines which I have made clear in my answer to the previous question. I shall urge some more active programme in the direction of preparation for Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes. It will take some years to create an atmosphere favourable to launching these two movements. The momentum necessary to inspire 33 crores of people with a wish to take a forward stride of this character cannot be secured within a few months, and to my mind, at least two solid years must be spent in more preparation of the ground. There is nothing wild or visionary in preparing for Civil Disobedience. Sooner or later it will become a necessary item of our national activities.

Election Speeches.

Q:—Don't you think that the election speeches ought to be a little more temperate than what they have been in some places, now-a-days?

A:—Yes. They must be. But there are kinds and kinds of temperate speeches. So far as denunciation of your opponent's policy or the exposure of his pusillanimity is concerned, no bones are broken by strong language and I think the sting of electioneering will be largely softened if the propaganda is continued according to drawing-room manners. But this is not the same thing as indulging in mean and cowardly personal attacks, hitting below the belt, or in stabbing your opponent in the dark. And if we can keep the distinction between these two aspects of electioneering and avoid the latter, we will be none the worse for all the intemperance of language that we allow ourselves to indulge in.

demonstrator's fault. A glass of water and a sample of Back Bay mud are the affidavits necessary to prove the innocence of the—

But how dare we talk of innocence or guilt? "Am I on my trial?" Sir George Buchanan asks and ridicules and resents the very idea. But who is to blame? Oh, ask me another! His partner has a grievance to make before the Committee. When he was in Bombay, the Development Directorate presented his asking them questions. And were they not right? The Directorate rely on Sir George Buchanan, and that ill-used man who even by now cannot ascertain what trifling commission he may obtain from Government for his arduous labours, relies on the head of the Directorate, and Baron Lloyd must have relied on the latter—was he not the "Watch-dog" kept there to see that no intruder poked his nose into the whole business?

But on whom is the tax-payer in this Presidency to rely? Can he rely on the Mears Committee to apportion the blame for the mismanagement of this stupendous folly? But you see, the articles of reference are so restricted and after all as Sir Grimwood Mears discovers, when A depends on B, and B says he depends on A "relatively nothing is done." So the tax-payer has to rely on "Kismet" and continue to pay for the grandiose misadventure of Baron Lloyd. It is Kismet!

Notes of the Day.**The Training Ground.**

The bureaucracy's representative at the Imperial Conference, the Maharajah of Burdwan, would have the good sense, we had imagined, of doing his duty by his "constituents" without making himself ridiculous in the bargain. If the Maharajah orates on the value of the British connection to India, and about India's loyalty, and indulges in a fulsome eulogy of Lord Reading, we know what he is at, and no attention need be paid to his effusions. But when he sees "a training ground" in the Imperial Conference for India to reach her goal within the British Empire, and when the result of his first lessons is the presumption with which he abuses Gandhi as having a childish mind, it is time for this country to protest emphatically and tell the Maharajah that he could not have found a more efficacious way of besmirching the fair name of the land for which he speaks by singing out for such infantile criticism one of her most distinguished sons, a figure which will live in the world's history, long, very long after the name of its traducer is forgotten.

The Way the Wind Blows.

In the municipal elections in England and Wales the Labour Party has scored a net gain of 147 seats. This phenomenal success indicates the way the wind of popular favour is now blowing in Great Britain. It steers, definitely against the Baldwin Government and if a general election were held to-day in the Midlands and in Scotland in particular the Tory rout will be complete. In the municipal elections the Conservatives have a net loss of 70 seats, a regular landslide considering how well the party of reaction had fared last time. It is natural for Labour circles to expect great satisfaction with the results, but unless the Labour Party in the House of Commons carries the Baldwin Administration into agreement to dissolve Parliament and go to the polls, the political effect of these municipal successes will be lost for British Labour.

Indians in America.

The question whether an Indian can claim American citizenship is once again brought to the fore by the Circuit Court of Appeals granting citizenship of Sakharan Canesh Pandit, a distinguished Indian scholar in America. The American Law allows citizenship to all "free white persons." For many years the word "White" was used in its ethnological sense so as to include all Aryans, and several Indians were granted American citizenship. Many more were to have acquired it during the war, but it is said, the British authorities, for reasons best known to themselves, persuaded their Ally to withhold the right. Yet, not a few of these Indians fought in the war by the side of American citizens. After the war, the question of citizenship was put to the test before the Supreme Court in 1923, but that Court, decided that the term "White" should be interpreted in its popular sense rather than the ethnologic. Thus, at a stroke, hundreds of Indians were deprived of their citizenship and, therefore, even of the lands they possessed. We are glad to learn that another court has taken a fairer view of the matter and we trust the Supreme Court will reverse its previous decision. By the way, what has happened to the Bill introduced in the U. S. A. Senate by Mr. Copeland to bring Indians within the purview of the term "free white persons?"

Fascist Diplomacy.

The under-currents of European politics to-day are very puzzling. Those in Italian politics are especially so. Owing to the recent attempts on Mussolini, which were supposed to have the sympathy of a section of the French, a wave of Francophobia swept all over Italy. The French Press hit back, which only further inflamed the Italian press campaign. All of a sudden, say the British papers, this campaign ceased: not because of a Government order or an understanding between the French and the Italian authorities, but, because of the Brimsdrestreman meeting at Thoiry. That is to say, that which made Europe breathe again has disconcerted Italy. The Italian press is now trying, or at any rate tried till the last attempt on Mussolini, to convince France that she is wrong in preferring Germany to Italy. What is the meaning of the sudden change that has come over or seems to have come over Italian attitude towards France? A Rome correspondent of the "New Statesman" suggests an interesting explanation. He says that there has been in Italy for some time past a popular movement in favour of a concert between Latin, Catholic nations as against what is regarded as the domination of Protestant Anglo-Saxon nations. As a result of this movement, the writ says, that Italy is making overtures to France against Germany.

A Political Movement.

The more interesting question, however, still remains as to whether the movement is primarily religious or political. We are inclined to think it is not religious. If it were, it would not be confined to politics and to Italy. It seems that the movement is essentially political and that the Fascists, who are said to be openly identifying themselves with the Anti-Reformation movement, are merely exploiting the religious instincts of the Catholics and their age long traditions of discipline and implicit obedience. The fact is that Fascism, which is the result of the post-war unrest and is essentially anti-democratic, can only find in troubled times. It is, therefore, disconcerted by the neo-German rapprochement which may lead to peace and extension of democracy. This can only frustrate the Fascist schemes of territorial advantages and slowly undermine Fascism itself. Hence Italy's sudden change of front and her attempts to wean France from Germany. But France, which has lived through several revolutions is hardly likely to be beguiled by the Italian overtures.

MR. JAYAKAR'S REVELATIONS.

INDIA AND DOMINIONS.

PLEA FOR CLOSE CONTACT

INDIAN DELEGATES ON EMPIRE PROBLEMS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Indian delegates to the Imperial Conference the Maharajah of Burdwan and Mr. Chadwick, were the guests at a luncheon at Hotel Cecil by the British Indian Union presided over by Lord Reading. The function was notable for General Hertzog's first appearance at a non-South African function. General Hertzog was the sole representative of the Dominion delegates to the Conference.

Lord Reading proposing the toast of the Indian Delegates to the Conference, warmly welcomed General Hertzog, and laid stress on the enormous value of the meetings between the delegates from all parts of the Empire. Differences were inevitable, notwithstanding that each was actuated by the same high ideals and principles. He believed that the Conference would succeed not only in finding the points of agreement but in minimising the points of difference.

INDIA'S QUOTA TO THE EMPIRE.

Sir A. C. Chatterjee, High Commissioner, proposed the toast of the guests. He emphasised the desirability of the Dominions and India striving continuously to understand one another. The structure of the Empire bound them together politically, while the march of science was shortening the distance. He expressed the opinion that India's contribution to the Empire was not limited by man-power or material resources. Her art, literature and philosophy were enriching the civilisation of the Empire. It was, therefore, very desirable to establish the closest contact between India and the Dominions.

Proceeding to allude to the recent interchange of visits between India, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, Sir A. C. Chatterjee declared that the welcome accorded to the Indian Deputation to South Africa had opened a new chapter in the relationship between the two countries. The South African Delegation to India headed by a member of General Hertzog's cabinet had been given spontaneous, almost royal, welcome. Another Deputation was visiting South Africa, and all looked forward, thanks to the statesmanship and generous sympathy of General Hertzog, to a firm establishment of the bonds of amity between the two countries.

PLEA FOR CLOSER CONTACT.

General Hertzog, responding to the very cordial welcome, also laid stress on the necessity of closer contact in order to learn, know and appreciate each other. This was equally necessary to nations and individuals. If they appreciated one another, each would enjoy much greater fullness of life. In understanding each other, people came to know not only the strength but also the weaknesses and foibles of each. When they reached that stage great many misunderstandings, quarrels and bickerings would cease. That was why he appreciated the gathering of Imperial Conference. If the Conference was merely for the purpose of knowing how to solve big problems they might as efficiently and more quickly be settled by correspondence. The delegates were here not merely to know the problems but to have that contact which gave necessary confidence and understanding, making the work more lasting.

South Africa and India were trying to come into closer contact. They had differences in the past—differences of considerable importance. He felt convinced that with a better understanding of one another's requirements and outlook, and with a will to do what should be done, as between friends and nations which desired to be friends they would be prepared to meet one another's requirements. "We need have no fear of those difficulties not eventually being settled to the satisfaction of one as to the other" (loud applause). He hoped during the remainder of their labours not only to have more opportunity of meeting one another, but also to continue in the happy spirit in which the Maharajah of Burdwan and other Dominion delegates had been getting on at the Conference where they looked one another face to face and where they had not been afraid to say what they wanted to say (Applause). Lord Reading enquired the services of the Maharajah of Burdwan and Mr. Chadwick to India describing the former as a "stalwart presentment of India" never failing to press the Indian viewpoint at the same time appreciating the advantage of the British connection.

"A LITTLE EMPIRE WITHIN GREAT EMPIRE."

The Maharajah of Burdwan, responding, described India as a "little Empire within the great Empire" adding that if India was to reach her goal within the British Empire the Imperial Conference provided an admirable training ground for those privileged to attend. He trusted that in

MINERS' APPEAL FOR HELP

DEBATE IN TRADE UNION DELEGATES, CONFERENCE.

LEADERS' HOPES FAIL.

RUGBY, Nov. 3.

The Conference of delegates representing three million members of the trades unions considered to-day the request of the Miners' Federation for financial assistance by means of a compulsory levy. Mr. J. H. Thomas, ex-Minister and leader of the National Union of Railway men declared that the compulsory levy was out of the question. He pointed out the heavy financial burden which the coal stoppage had placed on railwaymen's and other unions.

MR. COOK'S APPEAL FAILS.

The appeal by Mr. Cook and other miners' leaders for a compulsory levy fell on unsympathetic ears and eventually an acceptable compromise was found in the resolution which was moved by the Secretary of the Distributive Workers' Union. This proposed that the members of the Trades Unions who are working should contribute voluntarily not less than one penny per day for the support of miners. The Distributive Workers' Union offered to start a voluntary fund with a contribution of ten thousand pounds from its own resources. This compromise proposal was adopted. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress afterwards issued a statement asking the unionists to make a special effort to contribute. An experienced union leader estimated that even if all the working unionists contribute one penny per day fifty thousand pounds per week would be available for miners. This would provide something over one shilling per week for each miner still on strike.

CONDITIONAL HELP.

It appears that at to-day's meeting the feeling was distinctly revealed in a debate that if the miners receive financial assistance from other unions they must be prepared to accept the solution of the coal dispute suggested by the Trades Union Congress as representing those unions. Disinclination was expressed to help the miners to prolong an unprofitable struggle.

In London it is generally believed that the conference will be considerably influenced by the failure of the forlorn hopes of the miners' leaders, namely, an embargo on foreign coal and compulsory levy and by the plain speaking at to-day's conference. It is considered highly probable that the miners' executive will seek authority to conclude a settlement on the best terms that can be obtained in the districts with a safeguarding provision for national principles. This broadly is the settlement suggested by the Trades Union Congress. The granting of such authorisation by the delegate conference would be an important move towards peace.—B. O. W.

SUPPORT TO MINERS.

LEVY OF PENNY A DAY PER HEAD ON UNION MEMBERS?

LONDON, November, 3.

The unions affiliated to the Trade Union Congress have decided to support the miners and recommended a voluntary levy on members of a penny a day per head.

A MOVE AGAINST LEVY.

LONDON, November, 3.

It appears that the unions have decided to recommend not to impose a levy because non-payment of a compulsory levy will entail penalties in shape of disaffiliation of the unions not fulfilling the instruction.—Reuter.

MR. COOK ON DIS. SETTLEMENTS.

LONDON, November, 3.

Mr. Cook issued a statement to-day in the course of which he said that the Miners' Executive had never discussed the question of district settlements which he knew meant longer hours.

dia's example would, one day, make the British King Emperor of all Dominions. Eulogising Lord Reading's Viceroyalty, the Maharajah of Burdwan said "when Lord Reading came to India we had imaginative mind, great in many ways and childish in others, which not content with calling the Government Satania wanted to put back progress by idealism whereby one cannot advance India. Lord Reading found that loose speeches in this country had given the more emotional element in India a different impression of what really was meant by the Reforms. He found the Service in revolt because of no security. His statesmanship helped him to win back the Service and rally round him Indians who believed in British rule. India is no 'Lost Dominion' but has a great future"—Reuter.

NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SWARAJISTS & RESPONSIVISTS.

COMPROMISE POSSIBLE.

UNREALITY OF ELECTION FEUD.

SWARAJIST LEADERS' LETTERS AND TELEGRAM.

REPLY TO MR. SATYAMURTI'S CHALLENGE.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar speaking last evening at Marwadi Vidyalyaya made startling disclosure: supporting his contention that "there was not much difference in practice between the programmes of the Swarajists and the Responsivists although for elect on purposes a great deal was being made of their apparent differences, taking advantage of the Congress ma. date."

Mr. Jayakar had in recent speech declared that he held in his possession letters from a few leading Swarajists indicating this view. Mr. Satyamurti challenged him to publish these letters. Mr. Jayakar read out these letters at yesterday's meeting.

One of the letters was from Pandit Motilal Nehru who wrote: "I am fully convinced that when the apparently different principles we hold come to be applied in practice there will be perfect unanimity."

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar in a telegram to Mr. Jayakar says: "Compromise possible next Congress."

Another letter which Mr. Jayakar quoted was from Mr. Satyamurti himself in which he wrote: "My whole heart goes out to you in the brave struggle you are carrying on."

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the President of the Responsive Co-operation Party was the recipient of loud and continued cheers from a large audience at a public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalyaya Hall on Thursday evening when he replied at length to the challenge of Mr. S. Satyamurti, the Swarajist leader of Madras, at a public meeting held at the Congress House some days ago. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided. Messrs. Jannadas Dwarakadas, N. M. Joshi, M. C. Chagla were among those present. The Hall was crowded by the audience to its utmost capacity many having been forced to go away disappointed.

Mr. Jayakar who was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers on his rising to speak, referring to the controversy between the Swarajists and the Responsive Co-operationists said:—

This controversy arose as follows:—A few weeks ago, I was lecturing at an election meeting of the Responsive Co-operation Party in Bombay, and I was making the following points in the course of my speech, viz:—

(1) That Swarajists know full well that what the Responsivists propose to do in the Legislature is exactly what the Swarajists have been doing during the last three years and will be doing once more if they are returned to the Assembly and that there was not much difference in practice between the programmes of the two parties, although, for election purposes, a great deal was being made of their apparent differences, taking advantage of the Congress mandate.

(2) That leading Swarajists realize this and have, in consequence, suggested that a compromise might be effected at Assam, modifying the Cawnpore resolution in the direction required by the Responsivists, and

(3) That this will be more easily done, because many Swarajists privately think that Ministerships may be accepted if there is some conciliatory gesture on the part of Government, even though it may fall far short of the national demand made in the Assembly in 1924 and 1925. As I was developing these three points in my speech, a member of the audience put me a question whether I had any ground for saying that these views were entertained by any leading Swarajist. I replied that I had such grounds and that I held in my possession letters from a few leading Swarajists indicating the views I have mentioned, but that I did not at present propose to disclose the names of the writers or the contents of their communications. Subsequently, I had occasion, in one or two meetings, to develop the same argument. After that, Mr. Satyamurti, at a lecture delivered by him in Bombay last month, publicly threw out a challenge, doubting that any such letters were written or views expressed and that I should disclose them if they existed at all. I am therefore compelled to adopt the present course.

DIFFERENCE EXAGGERATED. As for Point No. 1 noted above, viz. that when reduced to actual practice in the Legislature, there is not much difference between the Responsivist and Swarajist programmes, I quote from a letter received by me from Pandit Motilal Nehru on the 7th April 1925. The material paragraph reads as follows:—

"All I can at present say is that it is a thousand pities that two groups of Congressmen, so highly appreciating each other, should be separated by an imaginary gulf. I say 'imaginary' advisedly, as I am fully convinced that when the apparently different principles we hold come to be applied in practice, there will be perfect unanimity." (The italics are mine)

This is the opinion of no less a person than Pandit Motilal, the esteemed leader of the Swaraj Party, expressed with his usual clearness before the present acrimony came to be imported into the controversy.

On Point No. 2, I quote the terms of a telegram received from Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, now the President-elect of the next session of the Indian National Congress. This telegram was received by me in Bombay on the eve of the holding of the first meeting of the Indian National Party, which was intended for the purpose of bringing about a fusion between the Responsivists and advanced Liberals under a programme very similar to that of the Responsive Co-operation Party. The telegram reads as follows:—

"Compromise possible next Congress, your joining Liberals disastrous, writing, please reconsider decision—Srinivas Iyengar."

The latter mentioned in this telegram was never received by me, possibly because, shortly thereafter, the Indian National Party was formed.

As for Point No. 3, viz. that leading Swarajists would take advantage, for acceptance of Ministerships, of some conciliatory gesture falling short of the national demands of 1924-1925, I quote from a letter addressed to me by Mr. Satyamurti from Madras on 25th November, 1925, shortly after the Responsivist controversy began in Poona and Bombay. I quote the material paragraphs:—

"The (Swaraj) Party cannot afford to lose you or Kelkar. The country cannot afford to lose our party divided. I am convinced that if the Swaraj Party falls, there will be a fall in which you and I and all of us will fall down. They ought not to be. I pray God that He may give me the strength to contribute my humble mite to compose the disastrous differences which have been allowed to grow in our party."

CHANGE IN TONE. "My whole heart goes out to you in the brave struggle you are carrying on. I knew your patriotism and your self-sacrifice. Any party worth the name should go a long way to retain you and Kelkar as loyal members thereof. As regards the point at issue, will you allow me to write frankly. It is very unfortunate that Tambe's 'treachery' should have been made the occasion for this public discussion. On the merits, I am entirely against the Swaraj Party even considering any proposals for accepting any office except that of Minister. As for Ministership I am personally of opinion that it is a purely conciliatory gesture (the italics are mine) on the part of the Government, there is no need for us to accept office and work Drachy. But if your and Kelkar's view is that we should accept Ministerships with a view to try to carry out our policy from the Cabinet also, I am personally against it as at present and, but I shall gladly keep an open mind and consider your proposals with the sympathy and attention they deserve."

I leave the public to judge how different

(Continued on page 5).

SERIOUS TROUBLE ON S. S. TALAMBA.

FIGHTING AMONG CHINESE DEPORTEES.

WIRELESS MESSAGE BRINGS TIMELY HELP.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

An amazing adventure in which wireless and H. M. S. "Carlisle" were decisive factors, befell the "Talamba" 8000 tons steamer of the "Apar" line during her last voyage from Calcutta to the Far East, according to the "Statesman", the "Talamba", a new mail ship and one of the finest steamers in the Far Eastern trade, called at Singapore where she embarked, among others, sixty-four Chinese deportees who included members of various secret societies.

QUARRELLING AMONG DEPORTEES.

When "Talamba" was three days out from Singapore the deportees commenced to quarrel violently among themselves and one of the Chinese stabbed fatally a member of a rival faction, and wounded two others who endeavoured to go to his assistance. The murderer was immediately secured although the captain declined to hand him over to the dead man's co-factionists as demanded by them. The deportees thereupon became violent and endeavoured to escape from their confinement. The position assumed a serious aspect and the Captain considering the small armed escort sent a wireless message to Hong Kong describing the outbreak and asking for help. He was quickly informed that H. M. S. "Carlisle" then at Swatow had been ordered to steam at full speed to his assistance.

EXCITEMENT ON BOARD.

Meantime the tension and excitement on board the "Talamba" were considerable, but the position was faced with resource and courage. An anxious night was passed and in the morning the Chinese again tried to gain their freedom and smashed padlocks and bars. At noon H. M. S. "Carlisle" arrived and put an armed party on the "Talamba". The sight of naval uniforms knocked the fight over of the deportees who immediately subsided into abject submission. The "Talamba" escorted by the warship proceeded to Hong Kong where the troublesome party was handed over to the authorities. It should be emphasised that although there were on board 1,100 Chinese deck passengers the incident was confined solely to deportees. It is understood that steps have been taken to prevent any possibility of an occurrence of a similar nature.—A. P.

BOOKMAKERS' BOYCOTT.

RESULT OF BETTING TAX.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

It is now realised that the action of bookmakers at Windsor which brought the whole operation of betting to a standstill all over the country was an organized boycott. Some threatened that this would be continued till the end of the flat racing season unless the tax was favourably altered.

No bookmaker is expected at Tattersalls at Windsor to-morrow while it is understood that the picket system will be organised to induce the public not to enter the rings. Meetings have been held or are being held all over the country appealing for support for the action of the Windsor bookmakers to-day.—Reuter's Special.

NO BUSINESS AT TATTERSALLS.

BOOK-MAKERS' ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

There was practically no business at Tattersalls' ring at the Windsor race meeting to-day and consequently it was impossible to return any starting prices. This is understood to have been due to the fact that bookmakers were unable to agree among themselves on how betting tax should be applied. The attitude of bookmakers in refraining from offering prices is generally condemned. Opinion is freely expressed that their action is making the strongest possible case for the introduction of the totalisator.—Reuter's Special.

FROM BETS TO POLITICS.

There is a strong disposition at the moment among the bookmakers at Tattersalls to stay away altogether to-morrow. Using stone step as rostrum several aggrieved bookmakers harangued the crowd and from bets drifted to politics with violent attacks on Churchill. One man who shouted "We want tote" had a rough time, but the police piloted him safely and no harm was done.—Reuter's Special.

NIZAM'S STATE REFORMS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION INADEQUATE.

MR. R. SHARMA'S PLEA FOR FREE SPEECH.

POONA, Nov. 4.

Mr. Raghavendrarao Sharma whose name to practise in the Nizam's courts was cancelled by His Exalted Highness some time ago, and who has now settled in Poona has sent the following telegram to His Exalted Highness: Read with extreme delight your Exalted Highness' design to reform the administration. I humbly point out that removing unpopular officers is not enough, as stated in your earlier Firman regarding the expansion of the Legislative Council. In this century, no administration has a right to exist unless it be responsible to the people. Early steps should be taken to adopt the scheme of Hyderabad State Reform Association, the first being the removal of restraint on public speech and writing.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

PROGRAMME FOR COIMBATORE.

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

The members of the Agricultural Commission will arrive at Coimbatore on the afternoon of the 12th instant. They will visit the same afternoon the sugarcane and paddy breeding stations, the central farm and dairy on the Agricultural College estate. In the forenoon of the next day they will examine Mr. R. D. Anstead, Director of Agriculture, after which they will probably motor to Coonoor, Ootacamund and Wellington to see the Pasture Institute, the horticultural gardens and the dairy in those places.

On Monday morning the Agricultural Research Institute and Cotton Breeding Stations will be inspected. The rest of the day and the Tuesday will be devoted to the examination of witnesses on the Wednesday the Commission will visit Sims Park Promological and silk gardens and in the afternoon Mr. H. J. Freeman, Chief Conservator of Forests will be examined. The Commission will leave Coimbatore the same night for Madras.—A. P.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN BRITAIN.

MAHARAJA BURDWAN'S ADVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Maharajah of Burdwan was given a reception by the National Indian Association and Northbrook Society. He said, many Indian students in Britain sometimes from shortsightedness here, sometimes from their own want of adaptability were not always happy.

Progress going on in India was bound to be accelerated by students who came into contact with the West. It would be disaster if students returned cherishing a dislike of the nation which was doing so much to help and uphold India for the latter's own good. He paid a tribute to the work of the societies which were helping students to avoid talking back to India a wrong impression of things in England.—Reuter.

REDUCTION IN REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

IMP RTANCE OF PROHIBITION ISSUE

LONDON, November 3.

New York.—Belated election returns indicate a reduction of 6 and 13 in the Republican majority in the Senate and the House of Representatives respectively. It is anticipated that if the Democrats win few more seats, the group of insurgent Republicans hold the balance.

The prohibition issue in the New York State took the form of vote whether the Congress should be asked to authorise each state to determine what percentage of alcohol is intoxicating. The wets had eleven hundred thousand majority. Illinois registered a similar decision. Wisconsin favoured 2.75 cent. in beer. Only Missouri and Colorado voted down the proposals to modify the state laws.—Reuter.

RUGBY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Under the Rugby Union rules to-day Devon beat Morris by twenty points to nil at Devonport.

In the Rugby county championship Leicestershire beat North Midlands by twenty-four points to three at Leicester.—Reuter's Special.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW.

M. C. C.'S BRILLIANT SCORE AT 'PINDI.'

GILLIGAN, THE TOP SCORER.

The first match of the M. C. C. at Rawalpindi ended in draw. The local team were all out at lunch time to-day for 145, Matthews being not out, played 57 which included 9 fours. The M. C. C. then occupied the wicket till the tea interval, putting on 185 for 5 wickets in about an hour and three quarters. Gilligan, being the top scorer with 68. The local team went in again after tea and had made 85 for one when stumps were drawn finally, Yeldham being unbeaten with 49.

M. C. C.	2ND INNINGS	185 FOR 5 WKTS
'PINDI' EUROPEANS		85 FOR 1 WKT.

RIVAL TEAMS.

M. C. C. XI.
A. E. R. Gilligan (Captain),
A. Sandham,
M. W. Tate,
G. Geary,
J. H. Parsons,
P. T. Ekersley,
G. F. Earle,
Major R. C. Chichester-Constable,
M. L. Hill,
W. Astill,
G. Brown.

'PINDI' AND N. W. F. P. EUROPEANS.
Lieutenant-Colonel S. L. Wace (Captain),
H. P. D. Webster,
M. E. Yeldham,
P. J. Matthews,
Captain L. A. Alexander,
S. M. Skin,
Capt. J. E. Skinner,
W. Enderby,
J. J. C. Cooks,
Major R. D. Inskip,
Capt. C. B. Barlow.

RAWALPINDI, Nov. 4.
Continuing their innings this morning the home team made another disastrous start, losing Wace, their steepest bat before he had been able to improve his overnight score of 21. He and Matthews (9) came out at 11 a.m. to face the bowling of Gilligan and Tate. The former sent down a maiden over to Wace who allowed all but the fifth ball to pass by. Tate took up the ball for the first time amidst cheers from the men of the Sussex Regiment and saw his first ball beautifully steered through the slips for four. Matthews was almost bowled the next ball, but played up well and got three off the last ball of over, which placed top to leg. This sent fifty up and Matthews greeted its appearance with a leg glide for four off Gilligan. The latter then beat both batsman and wicketkeeper with a fine length ball. This gave Wace Gilligan's bowling and same over, the seventh of the day saw the fall of the fourth European wicket, brilliant one-handed catch by Geary at second slip disposing of Wace. The latter batsman was fifteen minutes at wicket without scoring, Matthews within that time having made 12.

trouble showed very sound defence, but were less than all the balls as though they (58-4-2) balls coming on the middle stump not till Mat. Then a not set in, and it was stated that the 22 and Cooks became associated first effective. Wace came up against the Enderby fourth ball of the day. back play and can't spin too much for did not long survive on the pitch. He however, and in attack this mode of play, caught the ball too promptly a big hit, he behind bowlers' late cocking the ball up bring off an easy wicket for Sandham to the next batsman, catch (61-5-3). Skipp, shion, a lovely cv, began in a promising far runs. Matthews off Tate earning him three till, who came c snatched a single off As and the third c in place of Gilligan at 65, scattered Skipp ball of Tate's the next over best balls top's wickets. 14 was one of the (66-6-3) at Tate sent down before lunch dismissed. Three good wickets were thus to the 60 for the addition of only 22 runs. Then overnight total.

nership allowed the only productive part-ben of the innings, Matthews, who had with any very steady cricket, and Cooks, and ending the attack for nearly an hour during quarter. The game was never dull snatching the time they were together. Each ing had a single off Astill, who was keep- an excellent length, and then Matthew arrived an appeal for catch behind the wickets.

The side was out at 12.40 for 145 runs.

AFTER LUNCH.

After batting without a fault for 50 hours, Cooks, in playing forward to Astill, just dragged his right foot off the crease and was smirking stamped by Hill. The seventh wicket had added 51 runs (117-4-26). The remaining three wickets only contributed 12 runs between them. Matthews had 40 to his credit, when Cooks left the crease and he made best use of his opportunities. He repeatedly cleared the boundary and Gilligan at midoff was conspicuous for some brilliant fielding. He elicited a burst of applause for stopping a full-blooded drive which looked certain for four.

Geary displacing Tate captured the last three wickets in quick succession hitting the stumps every time. The whole side was out at 12.45 after occupying the wicket for 2 hours and 45 minutes.

Lunch was then taken and it was given out that the M. C. C. would go in for about an hour after the interval.

OVER THE BOWLERS' HEAD.

Declining to take advantage of the M. C. C.'s huge first innings lead, Gilligan gave his side about an hour and half's batting before putting his opponents in. Brown remained to see only two runs put on board, and then the spectators were treated to some clean vigorous hitting by Tate and Gilligan, especially the latter. Gilligan strongly off drove the first ball. He received and followed it up with a cheeky single inskip, vainly throwing down. From twenty yards, Tate brought off two brilliant drives past session to the same point on off boundary. 3

cover and Gilligan hit Barlow twice in sne- 22 saw Tate retire, Yeldham holding a high catch in gully (32-2-14) the merry partnership was however, continued with the appearance at the crease of Chichester-Constable. He and Gilligan were the two batsmen who did not play in the M.C.C.'s first innings, and they, to-day, gave a wonderful exhibition of free and vigorous cricket. Hard hitting was rather the rule than exception. Gilligan was brilliant on off-side. He put his whole weight behind his strokes and the ball frequently left the fieldsman standing, while it bounded with terrific speed to the boundary. He showed himself master of the drive. He had a life early in his innings, Skinner dropping a soft catch at midoff. Gilligan reached his fifty with full-blooded drive for four, incidentally sending 100 up. After he had been batting three quarters of an hour, Constable once again lifted the ball over the bowler's head, but it unaided without tragic results between two fieldsmen. Soon after this, Gilligan committed his first mistake putting the wrong leg forward to lose the ball from Skipp, and Webster easily caught a soft return that resulted. Gilligan played a very fluent and attractive innings for 68 which included eight fours. He and Constable added 90 runs in just over an hour (122-3-68) Hill had an over short, though merry career at the wickets. He hit three twos and two fours in quick succession exhibiting a polished hook-stroke. The total at the fall of the fourth wicket was 156, to which Hill had contributed 25. The next batsman in was Earle and he repeated his yesterday's performance, though he did not stay in as long. He promptly put the first two balls he received to leg boundary. Skipp thereafter, making him play much more quiet cricket. He scored brilliant six on leg side in Skipp's over, another four and then Alexander standing on leg boundary held a fine catch. The M.C.C. innings was then declared closed, Chichester-Constable being not out with 47. Tea interval was then taken.

476 runs in attacks, the Home team went in on their second venture at quarter past 4, Yeldham and Webster being the opening batsmen. Gilligan, tried a new pair of bowlers in Ekersley and Earle. Yeldham, however, met him on the pitch getting three fours in three overs. Earle who too is a slow right-hand bowler was more difficult to get away, though the batsmen played over from Ekersley. He gave only three runs in his first two overs, but in his third, Webster hit off nine runs, and Yeldham also snatched a single. Earle was still bowling from his end and keeping runs down in the nine overs. Only seventeen runs were scored off him including one four the first wicket partnership which had then put on 58 runs was broken by Tate who, taking over from Astill hit Webster's wickets with his third ball (58-1-26). Webster hit three fours. Alexander joined Yeldham, though the runs were coming freely. The game had lost interest and the status began to be emptied long before the last ball was bowled. At the close of the play the Europeans of Rawalpindi and Frontier Province had made 85 for one wicket.

M. C. C. 1st Innings.

Sandham, b Barlow	53
Brown, lb.w.	8
Tate, c Webster, b Skinner	68
Ekersley, c Webster, b Skinner	66
Parsons, st Cooks b Alexander	45
Earle, b Barlow	59
Astill, c Skipp, b Barlow	8
Hill, c Inskip, b Barlow	3
Geary, not out	1
Gilligan and Chichester Constable did not bat	
Extras	8
Total (for 8 wkts.)	432

PINDI EUROPEANS—1st Innings.

Wace not out	21
Webster, b Gilligan	10
Yeldham, b Astill	5

Alexander, b Astill	1
Enderby, c Sandham, b Tate	3
Skipp, b Tate	3
Cooks, st Hill b Astill	22
Skinner, b Geary	10
Inskip, b Geary	0
Barlow, b Geary	2
Matthews, not out	57
Extras	11
Total	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS—M.C.C. 1st Innings

	wkts.	runs.
Inskip	0	75
Barlow	5	92
Skinner	1	107
Skipp	0	11
Alexander	1	31
Wace	1	25
Yeldham	0	26

BOWLING ANALYSIS—Pindi Europeans, 1st Innings.

	wkts.	runs.
Gilligan	2	18
Constable	0	3
Geary	3	25
Astill	3	49
Parsons	0	1
Tate	2	38

Runs at the fall of wickets:—
M. C. C.—9/1, 245/2, 257/3, 338/4, 403/5, 426/6, 429/7, 430/8.
Europeans.—21/1, 33/2, 43/3, 58/4, 61/5, 66/6, 47/7, 137/8, 137/9, 145/10.

M. C. C. Second Innings.

Brown, b Inskip	1
Tate, c Yeldham, b Inskip	14
Gilligan, c Webster, b Skipp	68
Hill, b Skipp	25
Earle, c Alexander, b Barlow	27
Constable, not out	47
Extras	3
Total (for 5 wkts.)	185

PINDI EUROPEANS—2nd Innings.

Webster, b Tate	23
Yeldham, not out	40
Alexander, not out	16
Extras	3
Total (for 1 wkt.)	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS—M.C.C. 2nd Innings

	wkts.	runs.
Inskip	2	60
Barlow	1	44
Skinner	0	36
Alexander	0	15
Skipp	2	37

BOWLING ANALYSIS—Pindi Europeans, 2nd Innings.

	wkts.	runs.
Earle	0	32
Ekersley	0	25
Astill	0	13
Tate	1	12

A BRIEF RESUME.

M. C. C.'s first match on turf wicket has shown them an entirely different light from that at Karachi. They have established beyond doubt their easy superiority in every department of game. Though in the matter of fielding Rawalpindi Europeans ran them close. The weather has been delightful throughout and all the members of the M. C. C. team expressed keen satisfaction at their first experience of Northern India cricket. Much need not be said in regard to the M. C. C. batting, for the bowling of home team was admittedly not of county class and the visitors did what they liked with it. As regards bowling, they seemed to have got all their wiles back after Karachi. Tate came off wicket so quickly that he required to be carefully watched and was best played forward. Astill and Geary fully deserved their success while Gilligan gave ample evidence that he was by no means a spent force yet, on his performance in today's match alone. Matthews walks into team for to-morrow's encounter, though handicapped by injured shoulder. He had fast word over M. C. C. bowling and was also superb in field. Another person who deserves mention is Cooks, whose wicket keeping could not be bettered. H. S. Cumber and G. Richards the umpires carried out their duties to everybody's satisfaction.

The teams were entertained at dinner by 119th Hyderabad Regiment yesterday evening.—A. P.

M. C. C. SECOND MATCH AT PINDI.

The following are the teams for the match between the M. C. C. and the Europeans and Indians combined of Rawalpindi District, and N.W. F. Province.

The M. C. C. will omit Earle and Brown, Europeans and Indians:
Major R. D. Inskip (Capt).
Ferodin Pazzal Flahi.
Major T. Macleod.
Capt. F. J. Matthews,
Ferokhan,
J. J. C. Cooks,
J. N. Mehta,
Comma Brigal.
Gulam Mohamed,
Capt. Barlo,
Bhagat Ram Bhage, (12th man).

"FIELD NG BEST, BATTING GOOD".

MR. GILLIGAN'S OPINION OF KARACHI CRICKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, November 1.
Our representative interviewed once again Mr. Arthur E. R. Gilligan on the Gymkhana grounds on Saturday last. The interview lasted for about an hour or so. The following is the full text of the interview:

Q.—Now the M. C. C.'s four matches are over, what is your opinion about Karachi Cricket?
I mean fielding, bowling and batting. Please give expression to the above views after thinking over all the 4 matches played (1) Parsis and Muslims combined, (2) Hindus and the Rest combined, (3) Quetta and Karachi European combined and (4) all the Teams combined.

A.—Karachi cricket is of a very good standard and up to this match I thought that the fielding was the best part of cricket. The batting, except for the combined match, has been of a very good standard. Bowling has been very steady.

Q.—What is your opinion about Karachi cricket now after having witnessed the game. Please give your opinion about fielding, bowling and batting, separately?
A.—I still repeat my remarks that I made before, that Karachi cricket is of good standard.

MR. GILLIGAN'S CRICKETING CAREER.

In reply to further questions about Mr. Gilligan's personal interest in the game of cricket, etc., Mr. Gilligan said:
"I first started playing cricket in 1899, when I first went to Fairfield School. Then I went to Dulwich College, where I was from 1906 to 1914. Here I was coached by Babbyabel, the famous Surrey batsman. The only cricket I played during the War, was at Boulogne, where I played for the Boulogne District against the Caisis District. After the war, I went to the Cambridge University, where I got my Cricket Blue. Here I was coached by Patsy Hendren, Jack Hearne and Alec Kennedy. On leaving Cambridge I played for Surrey three times. After that I played for Sussex, and have captained Sussex since 1922. I have played in the Cricket festivals at Eastbourne, Hastings and Scarborough. Scarborough is a very famous cricket festival, and is the chief one in England. I have played cricket outside England, in South Africa, Australia and Colombo. We once played cricket in Switzerland at Interlaken, where I scored (58) not out, and took 7 wickets for 15 Runs. This was a novel experience. Mr. Astill was playing in the same match and scored 72 Runs. Our side won easily.

QUESTION OF COACHING.

Replying to a few more questions, Mr. Gilligan said:—"Karachi is very hot in October, and is far hotter than either South Africa or Australia. When climatised the Karachi climate is quite congenial for cricket, and is very pleasant too. My opinion about Karachi is that it is a very fine town. I am very fond of Clifton and enjoyed some fine horse riding on the sands. In England the expense of coaching is borne by the School or University in question. I do not quite know how the Karachi Cricket Association could obtain coaches without funds being set apart for them. This I leave to Karachi people to decide. I should like to emphasise my views again, if it were possible I would strongly advocate Karachi to take up these coaches.

Q.—What do you think of the standard of Umpiring in Karachi?
A.—My answer as the captain of the M. C. C. Team is that Umpiring has been excellent. All the decisions being perfect and fair, and very good ones indeed.

M. C. C. TO VISIT ARGENTINE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Major L. Isherwood (Sussex) and T. Pippington (Old Etonian) will replace Carr and Haig in the M. C. C. team visiting Argentine.

A cable of the 25th August stated: Following have accepted the invitation of the M. C. C. to visit Argentine in winter: Warner (Captain), Mann, Haig, Lord Dunglass, Allen, White, Captain Stanforth, Carr, Jewell, Jackson, Captain Jameson and H. P. Miles.—Reuter's Special.

SIR G. BUCHANAN ILL.

ENQUIRY TO END AFTER HIS EVIDENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Back Bay Inquiry Committee, adjourned to-day owing to the serious illness of Sir George Buchanan whose evidence will close the enquiry. Sir Buchanan's counsel stated that he was very anxious to attend as he desired to deal with many matters which came before the Committee in Bombay and which had not yet been dealt with in London. Sir Grimwood Meares expressed regret at Sir George Buchanan's illness, and said that the Committee would meet his convenience in every possible way. It would be a matter of regret if Sir George Buchanan left the examination incomplete and he suggested that he should attend even under very considerable difficulties, because it was very important and his evidence was doubtless regarded as of great importance to Bombay and they would wish to have the full story. Counsel said that Sir George Buchanan would attend as soon as he was able.—Reuter.

SCHEME NOT A FAILURE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Replying to Sir F. Hopkinson, Mr. Halcrow said that he never knew Sir L. Hepper did not consider himself in complete charge of the work until witness read the evidence given in Bombay. Sir G. Meares subsequently remarked that Sir L. Hepper relied on Sir G. Buchanan who says he relied on Sir L. Hepper with the result that relatively nothing was done. Mr. Billinoria asked the cause of the scheme's failure. Mr. Halcrow disagreed that it was a failure. He further declined to admit the figures which Mr. Billinoria quoted showing the difference in estimate and the probable cost. The hearing was adjourned.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

RETURN MR. K. F. NARIMAN.

APPEAL TO VOTERS OF A. C. AND D WARDS.

Messrs. B. G. Horniman, K. P. Khadilker, Vithaldas D. Govindji, Ferdon K. Dadachanji, Dr. A. P. Bacha, Mr. R. S. Padbidri, Mr. D. B. Dalvie, Dr. Abraham S. Brulker, Mr. Bomanshaw Kavasji, Dr. R. H. Bhadramker, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh have issued the following appeal to the voters of A. C. and D Wards, Bombay:

"Friends,—Although we feel that it would be superfluous to recommend the candidature of Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C. for the ensuing Council Election, we think it would be our duty to place our views before the public. When during the last Council Election, the rate-payers of City South (A. C. and D. Wards) showed their appreciation of his public services by placing him at the head of the Poll, it was anticipated and expected that he would fully justify the confidence and trust reposed in him by the rate-payers and public. To-day, taking account of his stewardship of public services during the past few years, whether in the Corporation or the Council, or in any other public institutions, we are able to state that he has fully justified the trust reposed in him, and by his record of past services earned whole-hearted support for the future.

Although we may not all agree with Mr. Nariman's political views, none can doubt that for the last few years he has been one of the foremost workers in the public cause and one of the most prominent figures in the public life of this city. We have closely watched his career and found him to be consistently as his post never budging an inch, never flinching for a moment. His devotion to duty, honesty of purpose, and, above all, his fearless independence and great moral courage have endeared him to all the citizens of this city regardless of caste, creed or political school of thought.

Mr. Nariman's services are too numerous to be mentioned in this short appeal, but we think it our duty to refer to only one. It was mainly due to his persistent and relentless efforts and struggle, both in the council and outside, that the Back Bay Muddle was brought to light. In spite of persecution, insult and threats, like a brave soldier, he has stuck to his guns. The Back Bay Chapter is not yet closed, and he will not rest till this just demand of the public is conceded, and the whole truth is brought to light. He is a representative who can fearlessly carry on the struggle on behalf of the citizens against the bureaucracy and bring it to a triumphant end.

In his devotion to public service, he has made no distinction between different communities or different political parties. It is therefore the duty of all citizens to support his candidature, and thus give him a further opportunity to render cosmopolitan service. His defeat would be a civic disaster. Hence our appeal to the voters to do their duty by him as he has consistently done his duty to them.

Therefore, please do not forget to muster strong and give him your full measure of support on the 9th instant, thus placing him at the top of the Poll.

AHMEDABAD ELECTION FORECASTS.

MR. SWAMINARAYAN'S SEAT SAFE

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 4.

The polling day is drawing near and election campaign on behalf of different candidates both in the Ahmedabad City and rural constituencies is showing greater animation and in some cases acrimony too. Number of meetings are daily organised by the candidates and their supporters but unfortunately in most of the meetings, organised in the city electoral speeches instead of being really educative are only exciting bitterness and personal prejudices. Out of the three candidates in the City Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai's campaign is indeed widespread and powerful, and completely devoid of unseemly bustle. His record of work as the president of the district local board extending over a period of several years, and his able and honest administration of public trust charities are factors, which go a long way in eliciting the genuine sympathy and support from many quarters.

Mr. Mavalankar the present sitting member though a capable worker has unfortunately a very poor record of work to commend him to his constituency. He is however trying his level best to retain his seat. The third candidate, Mr. Nagindas Sanghvi is altogether a new adventurer in the field. He wants to be elected by orthodox Hindu votes, because he thinks he must be in Council to safeguard Hindu interests. He has nothing else to talk of, and in view of the general tendency one can now safely adventure to prophecy in favour of Dewan Bahadur Harilal as against two other candidates.

In the rural constituency out of three candidates chances seem to be in favour of Jethalal Swaminarayan and Amritlal Seth. He does not belong to the Responsive group even, but during the last three years he has visited many villages and done his bit for obtaining redress of grievances of the agriculturists.

PROTEST MEETING AT CAWNPORE.

Rajaram Sabir Secretary Independent Congress Committee Cawnpore, wires as follows:—

A well attended meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore convened by the Independent Congress party was held here under the presidency of Shri Radha Mohan Gokul-

ji, when the following resolution was passed unanimously.

That the action of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee in setting up a candidate against the revered leader Lala Lajpat Rai one of the greatest patriots of India, is condemnable and is backed by motives to create unhealthy political life in the country, and as such this meeting calls upon Pt. Motilal Nehru with whose suggestion and approval this mischievous step is taken to retract the same without delay. Maulana Hasrat Mohani in seconding the resolution said that after Lokamanya Tilak, if there was any body foremost in Indian politics then it is Lala Lajpat Rai. Even in international politics Lala Lajpat Rai came second only to Mahatma Gandhi. If any body asked him to compare Lajpat Rai with Pt. Nehru, he would tell him that Lajpat surpassed him almost without comparison. The political life of Pt. Nehru was only of 6 years standing, whereas Lala Lajpatrai had consistently been upholding the cause of India, in India and outside for generations and when that auspicious moment comes to break the chain of slavery of mother Hind, it would be Lala Lajpatrai who will be leading us to liberty. The meeting after thanking the president terminated with cheers of Jai for Lala Lajpatrai.

EDUCATE THE MASSES.

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held at Naigam under the presidency of Dr. R. R. Ambedkar, when Mr. Surve (Advocate) spoke on the "Utility of the Councils and the Coming Elections." He said the illiteracy and ignorance of the masses must be quickly removed in order to bring Swarajya nearer. They must be taught to take interest in the matter of Local Self-Government with a view to assume the responsibility of full and complete Self-Government when it comes. Passing of the compulsory Primary Education Act and the widening of franchise in the Local Bodies were the steps taken by the Bombay Legislative Council to accomplish that object.

The President advised the audience to cast their votes in favour of candidates who could satisfy the tests of fitness, education, character and capacity of doing work.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR BIHAR AND ORISSA.

The following candidate have been confirmed by the Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee for the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council. Bhagalpur Division, Babu Rameswar Narayan against, (vires Babu Anant Prasad withdrawn) West Patna, Ramlal Pandit, Punyadeva Sharma Santal Parganas, Mahomed Rural Professor Abdul Bari.—A. P.

A BASTI PROTEST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BASTI, Nov. 4.

The Working Committee of the District Hindu Sabha, Basti, has condemned the action of Pandit Motilal Nehru in setting up Razindas Hausras against Lala Lajpat Rai.

ELECTION MEETINGS.

TO-DAY, AT GIRGAUM, 5 P. M.

'UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS AND PEOPLE'S CASE'.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swarajya Party there will be a public meeting at the Muzwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. G. Wary, will speak on the University Election and the People's Case against Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

TOMORROW AT GIRGAUM, 6 P. M.

COMING ELECTIONS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swarajya Party there will be a public meeting at the Congress House compound, 414, Girgaum Back Road, on Saturday, (the 6th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. B. G. Horniman will address on "Coming Elections."

TOMORROW AT KAMATJPURA, 8 P. M.

A public meeting will be held on Saturday (the 6th instant) at 8 p.m. when Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Givrala, Siam, Pupola, Gole and others will address on the coming election and the duty of voters. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

ON MONDAY, IN FORT, 6-15 P. M.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkya Sabha, there will be a public lecture at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Monday (8th inst.) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. B. G. Horniman will speak on "Parsis and Politics."

An Allahabad message says:—"The U. P. Government Gazette extraordinary announces that Government is pleased to direct the preparation of list of amendments to the electoral roll of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce pursuant to an applicant."—A. P.

EDUCATION.

PROBLEM OF THE DULL BOY

NEED OF INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION

Mr. N. V. Pharke, Headmaster, of a Cawnpore High School writes:—

The writer of the article "Dull and Clever Boys" in your issue of the 29th instant has rightly drawn the attention of teachers and educationists to the burning educational problem of the so-called dullards. Every boy, the writer observes, has a power to grow his power of mind and spirit as of body. If that claim remains unsatisfied, then his failure is the failure of the school.

The number of such schools as can stand this test is indeed very small. The problem, therefore, for the future educational reformers is how to satisfy this claim of every boy to grow in mind and spirit.

The writer of the aforesaid article has cited his own experience to show how "some tiny piece of capacity" in the dull boy could be discovered and liberated in an atmosphere which encouraged freedom of expression and under teachers with real opportunities and the ability to watch and study individuals. This means that the whole educational machinery of our country should be so reformed as to make it possible for other institutions to achieve what could be achieved in one institution. I wish to make a few suggestions in this article.

DALTON PLAN.

The present Class and Time Table System is primarily responsible for the creation of dullards. It is being replaced in America and England by the Dalton plan system—systems which have worked miracles in the development of the so-called dullards. The reason is plain enough. "Dalton Method" is based on the important principle of individual attention.

AN ERRONEOUS SUPPOSITION.

In a system which divides the boys of a school into water tight divisions, into classes, such individual attention is impossible. The time table is another hindrance to individual attention being paid in schools, it being impossible to pay such attention within a period of 45 minutes. The annual examinations and promotions make it impossible for the dull boy to make any progress. A teacher has to prepare a class of boys (who have got their individual differences in mental capacity but who are erroneously supposed to have a uniform power of understanding and aptitude for progress) for an examination which is held once a year at fixed periods. If a boy fails to secure pass marks in his annual examination, he comes to be dubbed as a dullard. His promotion to the next higher class is withheld until his next annual examination. Till then he has to sit in the same class, separated from his erstwhile companions who have been promoted to the next higher class. The discouraging effect which this system has on the failures is well known. It is these examinations and the detention of the failures for one year that really bring about the further retardation of his intelligence. The Dalton plan has got rid of these evils for good. Each boy has his work assigned to him for a fixed period. When he finishes this, he is given advanced lessons. He never fails. He may have not completed a year's fallment. But that does not class him necessarily as a dullard. He may finish it in twelve months instead of ten. He has scarcely to spend another period of one year in order to complete the year's assignment. In order to ensure the growth of what are called dull boys, the experiments of the Dalton method should be encouraged in India on a large scale. It must be noted that the Dalton Method presupposes efficient and hardworking teachers. It cannot be worked with teachers who are not masters of their subjects.

If the Dalton Method is not adopted wholesale, some sort of compromise must be made so as to enable the more intelligent boys to make a more rapid progress than the average boy and the less intelligent ones to make up their deficiencies in shorter time than the present system admits of. Promotion from one class to another during the year should be allowed to a greater extent than it is done to-day. Thus it would make it possible for a "dullard" to get promotion to the next higher class within, say, fourteen or fifteen months instead of 10 or 12 months. Even so would an intelligent boy proceed to the next higher class within six or eight

months. This can be only done when every teacher can skillfully combine collective teaching with individual attention.

DISCOVER THE CAUSES.

In order to watch and study individual progress, co-operation with the guardians is extremely necessary, (except in case of residential schools). The teacher should closely study the difficulties of the dullard and find out causes of his dullness. He can talk with and advise the guardian of such a boy as regards the arrangement of study at home, care of his health, his nourishment, his Company, or any other matter which the teacher regards as important from the standpoint of the future progress of the boy.

In a great many cases the private tuition does more harm to the boy than good. Even excluding cases in which the private tutor is incompetent and inexperienced, the methods and the courses of instruction at home and abroad often conflict with one another. One thing is taught at School and the victim of the private tuition is required to cram something else at home or learn it in quite a different way. It is essential to have co-ordination between the teaching of the school and the home. It is desirable, therefore, that both in the selection of private tutors and their teaching at home, the teachers of the School should be consulted from time to time. If it were only possible, these private tuitions should be done away with altogether and extra tuition of the backward boys should be provided or only in schools, as a part of the responsibility of the school.

In order to ensure individual attention, the number of boys in each class should be reduced, so that it may be possible for the teacher to pay separate attention to all the boys of the class. The teacher should treat the boys with affection and encourage freedom of expression. This will be facilitated when the teacher takes part in different activities of the boys, such as games, Debating society, and social functions and mixes with them freely, allowing them proper liberty of speech and action.

Last of all the teaching staff of a school must be guaranteed security of service and fair prospects of increment in their salary if they are to be conscientious in their work. Individual attention is impossible unless the teacher identifies himself with the institution to which he belongs and in ninety-nine cases out of hundred, such identification is impossible, so long as the dread of a good-bye from the employers is hanging over their heads like a Damocles' Sword.

RISHIKUL, AT HARDWAR

A GROWING INSTITUTION.

(BY G. L. NAGAR.)

The remembrances of the historic past of a family, race or nation play no insignificant part in enabling one to form a right estimate of the past greatness of that family, race or nation. It is why so vital an importance is attached to the preservation of the past relics. The existence of that family, race or nation which can give evidences of so much past remembrance is doomed to sink into oblivion and nobody will care to talk about it. Families, races and nations have thus sprung up and gone like bubbles on the surface of this world and only those which have been able to trace their past through the memories of that past in the present are living in the pages of history up to date.

The Rishikul at Hardwar is also a memorial of the Indian greatness according to the principle established above as far as Brahmacharya Ashram system of training up the sons of the soil into manhood and good citizenship is concerned.

The institution has been in existence for these long 20 years. But this long lapse of time is but a short duration to build up an institution of the kind beset with so many difficulties.

However, the Rishikul after riding many an adverse wave and after experiencing

"APPEAL TO VOTERS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of this morning under the heading "Appeal to Voters" appears a letter from my friend Mr. Tairsee. Referring to the present Swarajist candidates he says that during non-co-operation days "All the four candidates the three from the South and one from the North who are lawyers were then quietly making their piles, accepting fat fees and giving loud lip sympathy to the Congress programme." "He also says 'Our present-day Swarajist candidates refused to obey the mandate of the Congress, did not suspend practice and piled up their fortunes at the same time saving their precious skins.'"

My other colleagues are quite capable of taking care of themselves but in fairness to myself I feel I should inform Mr. Tairsee and the public that when the Satyagraha Sabha was organised as a protest against the Rowlatt Acts I was one of the precious few persons who joined it. It will be remembered that the immediate aim of the Satyagraha Sabha was to offer Civil-Disobedience by breaking certain laws selected for the purpose by the Committee headed by Mahatmaji; I might also add that the members of that Sabha were soon called upon to sell proscribed literature and I had the honour to be one of the first batch of members who actually sold such proscribed literature in the streets of Bombay. I remember the splendid response I got in exchange for the copies I sold from the public in general, but the one incident that stands out among them is that when I approached Mr. Tairsee with one of those copies at his usual place in the Hindu Gymkhana I received in exchange a note of quite a large denomination. If Mr. Tairsee preserves valuable books, he will find among them the little pamphlet on the life of Mustapha Kemal, the great Egyptian patriot, with my name and address on the cover. I must however plead guilty to the charge of saving my skin but I am afraid the Government will have to share the blame as aiders and abettors as so it is whispered, on the advice of the then Advocate General, they did not prosecute those who took part in this first and only incident of organised Civil-Disobedience in this country.

Later on when this movement was suspended first for two months and then indefinitely I went abroad and returned in August 1922; and I consider it one of my greatest misfortunes that I was not able to participate in the glorious and the great struggle against the mighty British Empire owing to my absence abroad.

So far as I am concerned my friend Mr. Tairsee is wrong when he says that I was making my pile and pocketing fat fees because at that time I was not one of those much abused tribe of lawyers. For the same reason not being entitled to practice Mr. Tairsee will admit that the charge of not suspending practice is unfair and I am sure he will hasten to withdraw it.

Yours etc.,

PURSHOTTAM TRICAMDAS.

many a new experience is now able to breathe afresh and break new ground before it.

Rightly or wrongly the institution has been holding full responsibility of the young ones under her charge free of any cost. This has won for the institution no doubt a name as most philanthropic but her number of students had always to be limited and could never be raised, which fact is responsible for the paucity of the good turn out. Nevertheless, taking the circumstances under which she has been working and the unpopularity of the ideals of the old to which she is solemnly wedded, it can be pronounced without any hesitation that the work and the progress of the institution have been very satisfactory.

AN HUMBLE BEGINNING.

All great things have a small beginning, so Rishikul also was started on handfuls of flour donation and in jungle quite unfrequented by human beings. Thanks to the unlimited bounty of That Mooler of Destiny, the very humble beginning is now in possession of cash deposits amounting to no less than two lacs of rupees with a property valuing at about the same sum. Where there was jungle and the reign of the monster of fear, at that very spot Veda Bhawan and temples of Shiva, Krishna and Brahma are standing as holy emblems of holy sanctity. The Vagya Samidhan of the Brahmanaries and their pleasing enchantments of the holy Vedas fill the atmosphere with spiritual perfume and reminds one of the old Ashrams where the great Rishis of India lived as teachers of the world.

CABLE ITEM.

Singapore.—On the ground that the rubber industry generally holds the opinion that carry-forward licences amounting hitherto to 25,000 tons are not represented by actual stock an unofficial member of the Legislative Council who is an authority on rubber has asked Government for a statement as to the quality of actual rubber held against unused export rights on October 31st. Government has agreed to supply it.

NATIONALISM AND PATRIOTISM CRUCIFIED?"

P. T. MOTILAL AND DELHI ELECTION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BAREILLY, Nov. 1.

Pundit Motilal Nehru's visit to Rohilkhand, where he began his tour yesterday, has roused considerable enthusiasm. Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, who is a sitting member for Rohilkhand and Kumaun Divisions, had already met Pundit Malaviya's campaign against him and other Provincial Candidates by a lively counter campaign.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S SPEECH.
Pundit Motilal, addressing a public meeting, made a lengthy speech which was, as usual, closely reasoned and listened to with great attention. He did not say one harsh word against Pundit Malaviya or Lala Lajpat Rai who had called him (speaker) "dishonest" and "a hypocrite". He, however, shattered the arguments of Malaviyaji and exposed the statements of Lalaji.

He said that he did not ask them to vote for the best men, but to men who would stand by the Congress. The leaders of the Independent Congress Party, which was really an anti-Congress Party, had called on the voters to vote for the best candidate. Panditjee here cited the instance of an Independent Congress gentleman from Cawnpore who did not know Hindustani well and who was, nevertheless, set up to oppose Pundit Ganesh-Shanker Vidyarthi, a scholar and a patriot.

A WRONG TO THE CONGRESS.

Referring to the gentleman who was set up by P. T. Malaviya's Party against the sitting member for Rohilkhand and Kumaun, Panditjee said, he had formed his first impression when Mr. Rukun Singh of Buduan went to see him and he left the audience to form their own impression of him (laughter). Then Panditjee referred to the wrong that Malaviyaji and Lalaji had done by opposing the Congress Candidate at Delhi, a unique constituency, where the Sikhs, Hindus, Muslims and Christians went to the same polls and voted. On the previous occasion Delhi was represented by a Hindu in the Assembly. This time the Congress deliberately chose a Mahomedan as the best reply to those who were saying that under the joint electorates Mahomedans had no chance. Pandit Malaviya said, "give us Hakim Ajmal Khan or Dr. Ansari" but the former on grounds of health and the latter for other reasons could not agree to stand. He (the speaker) was agreeable to any Muslim that either Lalaji or Malaviyaji would set up and withdraw his own candidate Mr. Asaf Ali, but what happened was that a bitter communal campaign was set on foot to defeat the Congress candidate. Panditji declared that nationalism and patriotism were being crucified. The speaker was a nationalist and had come to them as a nationalist for a national cause which the Congress represented (loud cheers).

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer was called on to speak out but he said the hour was late and they had to go to Bareilly where Panditjee had to address another meeting the same evening. He, therefore, would come again and speak to them. Meantime he would ask them to bring Pandit Malaviya's Party candidate and he was prepared to discuss with Mr. Rukun Singh on the same platform and abide by the judgment of the Buduan audience who would not be unfair to Pandit Malaviya's man. He said he would even withdraw his candidature if they pronounced their verdict in favour of Pandit Malaviya's chosen man, whereas if they pronounced their judgment in his (speaker's) favour he would not impose the same awful conditions on the former (laughter), because he delighted to fight a personality like Malaviyaji with his own weapon. Malaviyaji had declared war on the Congress and visited Rohilkhand; but he, a soldier, would not shrink from a fight in a noble cause. Where there was right and justice and truth there would be victory too (cheers).

The meeting dispersed amidst shouts of Mahatma-Gandhi-ki-Jai. Pandit Motilal Nehru then left by motor for Bareilly.

P. T. MOTILAL AT MORADABAD

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS CANDIDATES

(From Our Correspondent.)

MORADABAD, Nov. 2.

Pandit Motilal Nehru paid a short visit to Moradabad on Monday. On his arrival at the station he was received by members of the local Congress Committee. From the railway station Pandit Motilal Nehru drove to the residence of Mr. Kedar Nath Barister-at-Law with whom he is put up. At 7 p.m. he motored to the Coronation Hindu High School where an overflowing audience had assembled to welcome him.

Mr. Bankebehari Varma who presided, made a brief speech welcoming P. T. Motilal on behalf of the Congress Committee and the citizens of Moradabad. Mr. Ranga Iyer, Congress Candidate for the Legislative Assembly from Rohilkhand and Kumaun Divisions, then delivered a speech in English. He strongly criticised the policy of the Independent Congress party which he described as being treacherous to the National Congress. He also pointed out that Pandit Malaviya had made a number of misleading statements in a speech he had delivered in Moradabad a week before.

In the end he remarked that Malaviyaji had always been a wobbler in politics by temperament and by habit. He was a

Moderate, incapable of taking any bold action in the cause of the freedom of India. He introduced communalism in politics which was doing incalculable harm to the country. Mr. Ranga Iyer was several times interrupted by some members of the Independent Congress Party, recently formed in Moradabad.

NOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. Varma, the Chairman, then read the written speech of Pandit Motilal Nehru. After apologising to the audience for being unable to speak, P. T. Motilal said: "I have come to you as a messenger of the Indian National Congress and brought to you a message from that great National Assembly, according to the resolution passed last December at Cawnpore. That message is, that you should accord your full support to the candidature of those gentlemen, who have been put up by the Congress for election to the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Councils, and return them alone, as your representatives if not unanimously, at least by a large majority of votes. In normal times, it could be expected that the message would be treated as a command binding on you all, but, owing to the revolt of a few respected leaders, the Great National Congress has to appear before you merely as an applicant and to depute me as one of its old servants to convey the message to you." Unfortunately I too am unable directly to talk to you as I have lost my voice. Notwithstanding these shortcomings the Congress invites you impartially to compare of other parties and to act accordingly to your independent judgment.

CONGRESS POLICY.

The policy and programme of Congress have been fully set out in its manifestos, recently issued under the signature of its General Secretary Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. The Congress wished you carefully to go through that manifesto. Briefly I would invite your attention to the following points. (1) The fundamental principle underlying all political struggles of Congress has been that it would not in the least depend on the gifts of the Government, but for the attainment of the country's freedom it should depend on its own strength and be always ready to oppose the Government. As opposed to this, other parties are quite ready to co-operate with Government. They think that by working the reforms Government would be pleased to confer of itself liberty upon Indian people (2) In Legislative Assembly particularly, Congress has directed that as far as possible, the budget should be rejected and the law which empowers Government to levy taxation every year, should not be sanctioned, so long as the present system of administration is not altered to meet the wishes of the Indian National Congress. Other parties are not prepared to reject the budget, or finance bill (3) In Provincial Legislature, the Congress has directed that the present system of dual Government should be opposed and in the present circumstances, ministership should not be accepted. Other parties on the other hand, have stated their acceptance of ministership. These are three main principles on which there are vital differences between the Congress party and other parties.

ATTACK ON SWARAJISTS.

I don't think it to be necessary here, to discuss which programme is acceptable to you, Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai devote greater portion of their speeches in finding fault with the Swarajists. They do not lay much stress on their own policy. They base all their hopes on talking lightly of the services rendered by the Swaraj party and particularly they wish to declare us guilty of serious national crimes. They have spared no pains to attack me so much so the charge of faithlessness to Hindus, hypocrisy and dishonesty are openly made against me. They have pledged themselves to keep out every Congress candidate since I am so misleading the Congress and as such an evil genius not to be trusted. I do not think I need put up any defence before you in Moradabad against the serious allegations made against me but I do go away with the longing in my heart that I am not to-day able to prove to you the hollowness of the charge levelled against me. If I had my voice, I would have easily proved to you as to which party is actually revolting against the Congress at present. However, I hope, I should be here again when I will attempt to answer all points raised against me and the Swaraj Party. For the present, keeping my personality aside, I content myself with conveying the message of the great National Congress to you and leave you to decide for yourselves, whether you would entrust the battle of liberty to those able soldiers who having been wounded are going to face the enemy again and lay their lives for you, or to those who having run away from the field of battle are ready to co-operate with the Government and accept services under them. You can give but one answer and that in favour of the Congress soldiers. I, therefore, pray that God may give you courage, and you may fulfill the promise I had made in the last Assembly depending on your patriotism before the bureaucracy that for a time we are going out of the Councils and Legislative Assembly but in the next election we shall come in such large numbers that we may render true service to our country and if Government again opposed our demand we shall prepare to launch civil disobedience and satyagrah. May God help you and me to attain our object.

We have had enough of redomontade, and a good deal of bluff as well. Do the Swarajists stand for the original programme of non-co-operation? They do not. Do they, in the alternative, stand for a joint national programme? Their past actions and their present adventures do not indicate that they do. In other words, they would neither let off the bull nor the rope, as the stage says. The next course which would naturally appeal to any sane man, is what the Responsive Co-operationists intend to pursue inside the Legislatures, namely, to work them with a view to obtaining as much benefit as possible.

It is the consideration of all these points which should guide the voters to exercise their voters, and a dispassionate analysis of all the events that have taken place during the last three years would convince any one that it would be a national calamity if the voters vote on party lines. In the absence of the Non-co-operation movement, it is the imperative duty of every Indian to return only tried national veterans into the Legislatures, irrespective of their party commitments, and on the eve of the elections this is my earnest request to my countrymen in general and my South Indian brethren in particular.—Yours, etc.,

SOUTH INDIANS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a feeling in Bombay that the South Indians in general are quite antagonistic to the cult of Responsive Co-operation. This feeling has been engendered by the hostilities of a few reckless South Indians at the Marwadi Vidyalya Hall a few days ago. I want to make it clear that the responsible elements of the South Indian community deplore this indecent conduct of a section of their brethren, and I take this opportunity of laying stress on the fact that there is a strong section of the South Indian community in the city which does not see eye to eye with

the Swarajists. Nor is there any wonder in this. Those South Indians who still adhere to the Swarajist policy only do so because of the fact that the Congress has identified itself with the Swarajist party and because they believe that it will be injurious to the prestige of the Congress if they openly espouse the cause of a minority party which has risen in revolt against the Congress as a protest against a particular resolution adopted by it at Cawnpore.

I would have appreciated and applauded this loyalty if only the Congress to-day is what it had been three years ago. When certain congressmen speak of the "prestige of the Congress" and declare that "the Congress is in danger", they have perhaps in mind that the Congress is still that ideal institution which it was when Mahatmaji was its moving light. Is the Congress still a potent force in the country? Is it in any way more representative than the Liberal Federation, the Independent Congress Party and the Responsive Co-operation Party put together? Does it voice the unanimous opinion of the country as it did three years ago or at least the opinion of the majority of it? These are some of the points which are to be considered before we decide upon a definite course of action to be adopted.

Nothing would have pleased me more, if the Congress to-day is that premier and powerful institution which it had been a few years ago. But obviously it is not; it is but the handmaid of a Party whose uncompromising and arrogant attitude towards its own countrymen since its very inception is the one and only reason for the present political disaster, and for the dwindling of the prestige of the Congress.

Prestige indeed! The prestige of the Congress was not built up by the Swaraj Party; it was the creation of the indefatigable toil of the string of eminent patriots from Dadabhai Nowrojee to Mahatma Gandhi; it was built up by the suffering of several thousands of our countrymen who form the cream of Indian nationalism. Prestige indeed! The prestige of the Congress has not been built up in vain; nor is it built up to propagate the interests of a particular party in the country. If any party has contributed most to undermine the prestige of the Congress, it is the Swaraj Party itself.

Were the Swarajists in earnest to safeguard the prestige of the Congress at the A. I. C. C. meeting at Sabarmati? The Sabarmati Pact offered a basis for negotiation for an amicable settlement of the differences between the two wings of the Congress. The attestation of Pandit Motilal Nehru's signature to the Sabarmati document meant that personally he was prepared to stand by that document in fair weather or in foul. Did he stand by it when his recalcitrant followers raised a hue and cry against it? Did he try to influence his followers in favour of the Sabarmati Agreement? He did not do anything of the kind. He succumbed to the clamour of his partymen and evaded the whole issue by annexing new and preposterous conditions to the agreement. If, instead of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jayakar had violated such a sacred agreement, the Swarajists would have dubbed him a traitor and would have demanded his blood.

Prestige indeed! The Swarajists have almost overdrawn on the prestige of the Congress. No wonder, then, that their cheque has been so violently dishonoured at Delhi where the Independent Congress Party candidate, Mr. Beharilal, has been returned at the head of the polls, in preference to the Swarajist candidate, Mr. Asaf Ali, whose defeat, no doubt, is a tragedy.

The days when Swarajist bluster had free currency, and passed for unmitigated courage, are over. Entry into the Legislatures is not an end in itself; nor is it a means to an end. It is admitted on all hands that Swaraj will not come through the Councils. Why then persist on working from the top, as Mahatmaji put it, instead of building from the foundation?

It was said by the Swarajists that if the National Demand were not conceded by the Government, they would come out of the Legislatures and would prepare the country for civil disobedience. Come out, they did; but did they prepare the country for civil disobedience? They did not; but started a civil war, instead!

We have had enough of redomontade, and a good deal of bluff as well. Do the Swarajists stand for the original programme of non-co-operation? They do not. Do they, in the alternative, stand for a joint national programme? Their past actions and their present adventures do not indicate that they do. In other words, they would neither let off the bull nor the rope, as the stage says. The next course which would naturally appeal to any sane man, is what the Responsive Co-operationists intend to pursue inside the Legislatures, namely, to work them with a view to obtaining as much benefit as possible.

It is the consideration of all these points which should guide the voters to exercise their voters, and a dispassionate analysis of all the events that have taken place during the last three years would convince any one that it would be a national calamity if the voters vote on party lines. In the absence of the Non-co-operation movement, it is the imperative duty of every Indian to return only tried national veterans into the Legislatures, irrespective of their party commitments, and on the eve of the elections this is my earnest request to my countrymen in general and my South Indian brethren in particular.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI BLUFF.

With Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsarandas as treasurer and Sir Mahomed Shafi as Chairman, a Committee for the relief of the dependents of those who either got injured or killed in the recent bomb outrage at Lahore has been formed. The first donation of Rs. 150 was received from Sir Malcolm Hailey. The fund has now reached a total of Rs. 4,000.—A. P.

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THE PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

"THE MALEE" TAKES A LOOK ROUND.

Officially the Presidency Agricultural Show of Poona is dead. The colossus is gradually returning to dust whence it came to be. There is, however, still life in the monster's tail, to judge by its dying convulsions as felt even now by the whole of Poona. Nor will such a Show be dead when the last tremor of life has left its body; for the spirit of it will brood about the scene of its short earthly existence and haunt rich and poor alike for many a day—in the country mansion and over the millionaire's estates as well as in the country hotel and over the poor peasant's small holding.

While the Colossus still lies in state in Bamburda it will not be too late to give my readers an impression of the horticultural section of the Show as seen by a "malee." Let us call him Gopal.

GOPAL ON HORTICULTURE.

Standing before the mound of flowers that strike a full and mellow note of brilliant colour and exquisite decoration at the entrance to the main College building—Gopal gasps to himself—"Why—this is the last word, the last word in flowers, upon my soul it is!" And then when he has recovered his breath, "The secret of man's greatness is in the mind of a man (Gopal is a natural philosopher and his philosophy is very obvious) and the secret of a plant's greatness is in the seed of a plant!" "Ah!" and mentally Gopal addresses the world at large, "Beautiful plants these! Mrs. So-and-so gets first prize, special prize, more first prizes for her Cammas and Dahlias and ornamental plants. Mrs. So-and-so must have a good 'malee.' Both he and she must know a thing or two about gardening. But what is a good 'malee' to do without good seeds? The real credit of these beautiful plants ought to go to the Seed Merchants who supplied the good seeds." Gopal finds that these prize-winning plants were grown from seeds supplied by Pestonji P. Pocha and Sons of S. Napier Road, Poona, and he makes a note of it.

PESTONJI POCHA & SONS.

There are other plants and flowers that command his admiration and Gopal observes that next to Messrs. Pestonji Pocha's exhibits are the exhibits of The Amin Nursery of Bombay. His heart goes with pride to think that most of the prizes for the flower and garden plants section have been won by Swadeshi firms. So he has no need to go to the foreign firms or to the Government Botanical Gardens.

As he strays away from the flower-garden, the first to catch his eye is the stall of Messrs. Pestonji Pocha & Sons. He admires the flowers, ferns, and various wonderful Messrs. Pestonji Pocha and Sons. He admires the flowers, ferns, and various wonderful ornamental plants in the little garden that leads to their stall. Inside the stall, Gopal is met and courteously shown round by one of the sons of the late Mr. Pestonji Pocha. He is shown a large galvanised chest, something like a baking-oven without the flame—containing sliding trays. A tray is pulled out for Gopal to see that it contains germinated seeds. A few seeds sprinkled on moist paper and placed in the chest—and what with the moisture and the mild, steady temperature of the galvanised chest—a great many of the seeds have germinated perfectly; a few have not germinated quite so perfectly. The failures are counted and the percentage of the failures is deduced. But why all this trouble? So that when the Pochas sell you seed, you may rest assured that they are 100 per cent. sound. For having found the germination percentage in the manner described above, only that certain percentage of successful seeds will be selected for sale—the rest being thrown away. Thus Gopal gets full value for his money. Being a born Malee Gopal also instantly appraises the various gardening tools in the stall and makes some more determined notes. He notes too that Messrs. Pestonji Pocha and Sons have received a gold medal and various prizes in this Exhibition alone.

THE AMIN NURSERY.

"We hold the record for rare and wonderful plants introduced into this Presidency."

To judge by practical results this is no idle boast of the Amin Nursery of Bombay. Born malee though he may be, Gopal has much to learn from the Amin Nursery Staff. He knows that the best pineapple he has yet grown has weighed about five pounds. But he is not very keen on pineapple-growing because of the rather palpable nuisance of the long thorny leaves which are a menace to the gardener who tries to tend the plant. Mr. D. C. Amin, F.R.H.S., can, however, show him how it is possible by scientific hybridization, not only to raise the size of the pineapple from 4 lbs. up to 15 lbs., but also to get rid of all thorns, thereby facilitating the gardener's efforts at tending the plant. Likewise with oranges. Mr. Amin, the plant magician, has produced a seedless variety. Such miracles are not unknown in the West, but in the East they are indeed rare and Gopal may well gasp. But he need not, therefore, despair. Let him rejoice because the secret which is very simple will be revealed to him. The result of numerous scientific experiments in plant-breeding—the seedless orange, the thornless pineapple, the improved chieko, guava, mango, etc.—are all within easy reach of Gopal, who is not called upon to make the experiments himself but merely to accept and prove for himself the findings of original scientific plant-breeders like Mr. Amin.

In the Ratnagiri District, the time-honoured practice of grafting mangoes is to graft a two-year old seed on a one-year old stock. A very honourable tradition among gardeners—but with all due deference to Gopal and his kith, may Mr. Amin suggest that the stock and scion be of the same age and strength—also might he mention that if Gopal were to graft the scion straight on to the stock instead of in the traditional sideways manner—he would have better results on the whole? The stock and scion of equal age and strength produces in Mr. Amin's experience, bigger and better mangoes, while the direct instead of sideways manner of grafting prevents the tree from spreading out too much, thus facilitating the cultivator's efforts to plough under the tree and also encouraging the cultivation of pineapples under its shade.

With regard to chiekoos—Gopal knows they will not grow in all districts and are very particular about the climate. But Mr. Amin shows him how they can be made to grow vigorously in any district and adapt themselves to a climate like that of Khatiwad. It is done merely by taking the stock from a wild plant called "khirmi" in Gujarati or Mimosa in Botanical language, and grafting the chieko to it. The stock being taken from a hardy and adaptable plant, the chieko thrives in any climate and on almost any soil.

Similarly by grafting the Mowbray plant on to a "khirmi" stock, whole forests of wild "khirmi" plants can be changed into fruit gardens.

There is scope for horticulture in Guzerat—fruit and vegetable cultivation can be made very profitable—and Gopal is going to try his fortune there one of these days.

FRUIT PRODUCTS.

Only they say fresh-fruit is perishable and it is rather a risk of having a fruit-farm and counting on the marketing of fresh fruit. Gopal is just getting very serious on this point when he walks into Godrej's 500-acre Fruit Farm near Nasik—walks into the stall rather—displaying the fine products of the Farm. "Grow your Own Fruit and"

Make Your Own Jams and Jellies, DON'T IMPORT THEM.

That's the moral of Godrej's model farm. And a sound patriotic one too, thinks Gopal. You are not only independent on your own farm but you help your country. Therefore, he hardly needs the appeal of the Premier Fruit Product Co. of Poona to "patronise your national industries!" Why, Gopal's ambition goes further. He is going to establish his own national industry one of these days!

SMALLEST REPUBLIC.

PRESIDENT WHO RECEIVES £3 A YEAR

I have just met President Pere Font Altimir, chief of Andorra, the oldest and smallest republic in the world.

Lying high up in the Pyrenees between France and Spain, Andorra has preserved its feudal character for more than a thousand years. Its head, who receives but £3 annually, is a man of 55, tall, rugged, and genial, writes Lt. Col. P. T. Etherton in the "Daily Mail." Leaving his flocks and herds on the mountain side—for this mediaeval ruler is a peasant and cattle-owner first and a statesman afterwards—he greeted us with easy courtesy and entertained us at luncheon. The President is a Progressive, but must move slowly among a people who cling suspiciously to a policy of splendid isolation.

He told us that when the road was built from the Spanish frontier the whole country was up in arms against this devilish and revolutionary change. They lay down on the track and wept long and copiously. Another time, he said, a syndicate wanted to plant a gambling saloon in the centre of this quiet land, but in

INDORE LETTER.

ENGLISH LADY AS PALACE OFFICER.

SHANKER RAO GAWDE'S JEWELLERY SOLD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, November 1.

The weather is very cool at present and the nights are pleasant.

The Dusserah procession here was a very modest one with only four elephants. The Jari Patka standard was as usual carried and the Shami Pujan took place on the Dusserah Maidan on Mhow Road. Owing to the absence of the Maharaja from Indore no Sardars and officers were to be seen in the procession and the enthusiasm of Indore subjects was not so keen as was noticed on the previous occasions.

The Accountant General Mr. N. M. Sherlekar gave a dinner party to the members of the Cabinet. Most of the prominent Delhiwala officers attended this party and Sirdar Kibe and Mr. Reshimwale, the Home and Revenue Ministers, respectively were conspicuous by their absence.

The appointment of Mrs. Gavde (A European lady) to the post of Palace officer has caused much discontent in the House-hold department. The claims of some senior officers have been neglected in order to provide for this English widow, who is a private tutor in the families of certain prominent Bania and Delhiwala officers. Up to this time this post was occupied by an Engineer and Engineers are working at this department.

SHANKERRAO'S JEWELLERY SOLD.

The jewellery owned by the convict, Shanker Gawde was sold by auction at the instance of Mr. Popatlal, the decree holder of Bombay High Court. Jewellery about Rs. 30,000 was exhibited in Sir Hukumchand's premises before the auction sale took place. Among the bidders were seen some leading merchants of Indore.

Mr. Dara H. Dadina at one time the A.D.C. to the ex-Maharaja of Indore who was taken up in State Service by the Regency Government on the abdication of his master as a probationer on Rs. 250 is at present sent to Nasik to learn distillery work.

Mr. Pant Vaidya Vakil gave a dancing party to Ministers, Judges and legal practitioners of Indore City.

On Sunday last a meeting of ladies was held in the Town Hall under the presidency of Mrs. Kamalabai Kibe. It was largely attended by pardah ladies. Several ladies spoke in Hindi, Urdu and Marathi on the occasion, touching the importance of the All-India Educational Conference for Women. Several resolutions on civic training of girls, the formation of an all-India Body to collect and deal with educational matters in all provinces were moved in this purdah meeting.

Indore pardah ladies are going to convene another meeting shortly to elect delegates for the Poona Conference which meets in January next.

Captain Amin of Ahmedabad belonging to the Indian Medical Service has been appointed as the Director of Sanitary Board on a salary of Rs. 1,000. Mr. Karnik, ex-Secretary of the Municipality, will assist Captain Amin. Indians are not satisfied with this latter selection.

DEFLATIONS OF CURRENCY A BURMA PROTEST.

RANGOON, Nov. 3.

The Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to the Viceroy protesting against the recent repeated deflations of currency with the object of maintaining artificial ratio of eighteen pence.

The telegram states the Chamber feels the resultant dissipation of gold securities will render the placing of the Indian currency on a gold standard more difficult and apprehend serious hardship to the agriculturists.—A. P.

face of the threatening attitude of the Andorrans the promoters fled.

VIEWES ON POLITICS.

The President has some original views about international politics. He doubts the practical value of the League of Nations, but thinks that Geneva must be a nice place where the delegates can have a good time.

There are no journals or newspapers in Andorra. "Two foreigners," said the President, "wanted to start a newspaper." He smiled broadly. "My people chased them out."

The President lives in a house like a Swiss chalet with huge caves. His daughter opened the door for us, and we followed her up a bare wooden stair-case to a plain square room, where her mother awaited us. The President's wife brought wine and cakes and then we went into the garden. Our way was disputed by a herd of pigs which the daughter enclosed in their sty, and then a row of beehives was commended to us as the President's especial care.

LADY WILLINGDON INFIRMARY.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The report of the Lady Willingdon Home for the Infirmary at Surat for the year 1925 has been published by the President Mr. Dalchand Virchand of Surat. The number of inmates of the Home was 67 during 1925. They are housed, fed and clothed free of charge. Those who can afford pay voluntarily towards the funds. The majority were Hindus with a Mohammedan and 2 Parsis, 27 died during the year. They hailed from Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Deccan, the United and Central Provinces.

The Home possesses a permanent fund of Rs. 63,000 the interest whereof comes to about Rs. 2,900 per annum which with the annual donation of Rs. 600 brings a regular income of Rs. 3,500. The annual expenditure is Rs. 18,000. The Home therefore has to depend upon casual donations, and the authorities have to be always working for funds.

The City of Surat subscribed liberally towards the funds but to cope with the present liabilities and to further increase the utility and efficiency of the Home which in the words of Lt. Col. Hoffman, is doing very useful work and relieves to some extent, the general hospital accommodations, desires the support of the rich of the Presidency.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(Nov. 4, 1926.)

Mr. K. W. Butler delivered over and Dr. F. X. De Souza received charge of the office of additional Judicial Commissioner on 1st Oct. last.

Mr. O. A. Kincaid delivered over and Mr. F. E. Fenech received charge of the office of Judicial Commissioner of Sind on 20th October last.

The Governor-General has appointed Mr. W. T. W. Baker to act as Additional Judge of the Bombay High Court for 4 months from Nov. 8th.

Mr. C. M. S. Yates to do duty as Asst. Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, pending further orders.

Mr. Nishit V. Desai on relief by Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta to act as Dist. and Session Judge Kutchi, vice Mr. E. H. P. Jolly.

Mr. Anant K. Asundi to continue to act as Asst. Judge and Asst. Sessions Judge, Poona.

Mr. H. R. Playfair to be Asst. Superintendent of Police, Belgaum vice Mr. J. E. V. Mason.

Mr. Dhanjibhai B. Petit's resignation of the office of Delegate of the office Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Bombay, is accepted.

Mr. H. T. Soley, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Nawabshah vice Mr. Haridas Udaramal returning.

Mr. Motabhai Sundarav Jayakar, on relief by Mr. A. W. Mackie, I.C.S., to be District Deputy Collector, Thana, vice Mr. M. J. Dikshit proceeding on deputation.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., to be Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from the date he took over charge of the appointment.

The probationary period of Mr. Sadashiv Narayan Datar, Lecturer in Physics at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad is extended for one year more.

Dr. M. B. Mandhale, has been appointed Medical Officer in charge Dispensary, Bhivandi, Thana District, with effect from 5th Oct. last.

Dr. N. M. Chavan, has been appointed as Surgical Registrar at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay with effect from the forenoon of the 18th October last.

Dr. J. R. Wadia, has been placed on general duty temporarily at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th October last.

Dr. V. L. Parmar, to be Hon. Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and Associate Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay, and Honorary Surgeon (Orthopaedics) G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

The leave on average pay for three months granted to Dr. G. K. Renadive, Teacher of Biology and Medical Jurisprudence at the B. J. Medical School, Poona, is extended by one month.

Dr. V. S. Vayns, Teacher of Physics and Chemistry at the B. J. Medical School, Poona, has been appointed to act as Teacher of Biology and Medical Jurisprudence, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Dr. Ramadive.

Dr. K. N. Sonpar, M.B.B.S., B.M.S., has been appointed Medical Officer in charge Dispensary, Tatta, Karachi District, with effect from the forenoon of 5th October 1926.

Mr. H. L. Francis, Executive Engineer, Begari Canals Division, is granted leave on average pay for five months combined with leave on half average pay for five and a half months with effect from the 18th Nov. 1926 or the subsequent date of relief.

On leave from leave Mr. E. M. Auster, A.M. Inst.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred to the Lloyd Barrage and Canal's Construction Scheme.

Mr. E. T. Roch, Executive Engineer, Persian Gulf Division, is granted leave on average pay for six months combined with leave on half average pay for five and a half months from the 9th March 1927 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. Balik Ram, to be Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, vice Mr. P. E. Percival.

Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, is appointed to be an officer on special duty in the Legislative Department of the Government of India with effect from the 6th November 1926.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint Mr. H. C. Holmes, Forest Engineer, to hold charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer Forest Department, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. T. S. Pipe, proceeded on leave.



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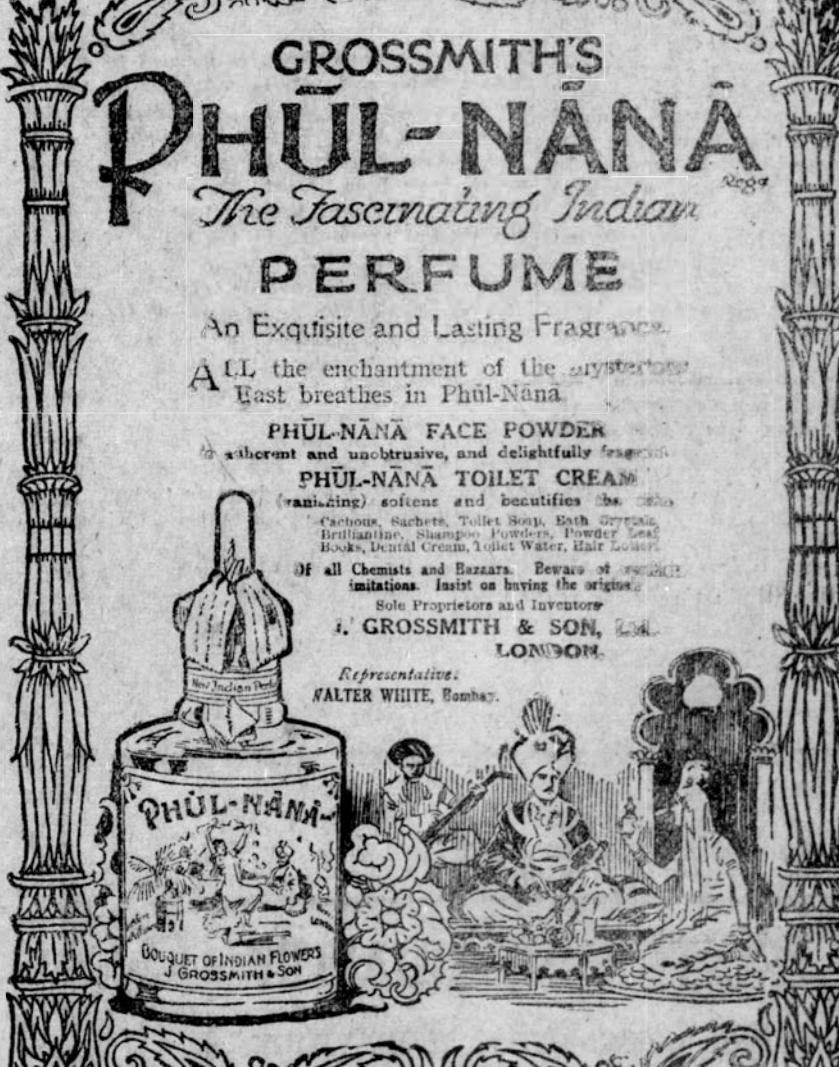
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Mr. Wickham Stead (the late Editor of "The Times" London) Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. J. A. Spence (of the Westminster Gazette), Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, Mr. Philip Snowden (Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Bertrand Russell and Mr. Nevison in Britain; Mr. René Guenon, Leon Baezgaite, Jean Richard Block and H. H. Dey Van Ky in the continent of Europe; Mr. Savel Zimand and J. H. Holmes in America and Lala Lajpat Rai, The Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri and Dr. C. V. Raman in India.

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